The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,198.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
—— including postage	„ 72	0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
—— including postage	„ 38	0
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For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
—— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	6

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

MATHEW—January 12th, at Poona, the wife of Captain Brownlow Mathew, R. E., of a son.

DEATHS.

BAHTHERJI—January 15th, at his residence, Khetwady, of fever, Bahtherji Jamsetji, Esq., aged 80 years, deeply and deservedly regretted.

PIRES—January 16th, at Mazagon, Lourenço Francisco, the infant son of Mr. Jose Pires, aged 4 months and 9 days.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

STACK—HARVEY—January 9th, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. A. B. Spry, G. W. Stack, Esq., to Ellen Alexandrian, eldest daughter of J. R. Harvey, Esq.

DEATHS.

CLIFFORD—January 6th, at Calcutta, of general paralysis, Eliza, the wife of William Clifford, Esq., late Government Timber Agent, Baloogbat, Calcutta, and now of Highfield House, Duxford, near Cambridge, England.

RAVENSCROFT—January 8th, at Calcutta, John Thomas Ravenscroft, second son of the late John Ravenscroft, Esq., Branch Pilot H. C. M., aged 31 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

TURNER—January 10th, at Pursewaukum, at the residence of her father, Mr. W. Bates, Deputy Collector of Malabar, Mrs. A. B. Turner, of a son.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

WAKE—January 8th, at Umballa, the wife of Captain Baldwin Wake, 21st Hussars, of a daughter.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf every month as follows, touching at Muscat, at Bunder Abbas, Bushire, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave	Bombay	3rd	Leave Bussorah	17th
„	Muscat	7th	„ Bushire	19th
„	Bunder Abbas	9th	„ Bunder Abbas	23rd
„	Bushire	12th	„ Muscat	25th
Arrive	Bussorah	14th	Arrive Bombay	28th

The Steam Ship "EUPHRATES," 750 tons, 140 H. P., J. H. ATKINSON, Commander, will be despatched as above on 3rd February.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Inter-hanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.......... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.......... 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "KURRACHEE," 769 tons, 140 H. P., A. COTTIER, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
„ Carwar	2	16	„ Bimlipatam	4	18
„ Mangalore	3	17	„ Vizagapatam	4	18
„ Cannanore	4	18	„ Coconada	5	19
„ Calicut	4	18	„ Masulipatam	6	20
„ Cochin	5	19	„ Madras	10	24
„ Tuticorin		20	„ Negapatam	11	25
„ Colombo		21	„ Colombo		28
„ Negapatam	10	24	„ Tuticorin		29
„ Madras	15	30	„ Cochin	16	1
„ Masulipatam	16	1	„ Calicut	16	1*
„ Coconada	17	2	„ Cannanore	17	2†
„ Vizagapatam	18	3	„ Mangalore	18	3
„ Bimlipatam	18	3	„ Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay	20	5

* Morning. † Evening.

The Company cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "ARABIA," 1040 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. MADDISON, R. N. R., will be despatched as above, on 1st February at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.			UP STEAMERS.		
Bombay	..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin	..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry	„	Sunday.	Beypore	„	Sunday.
Vingorla	„	Sunday.	Calicut	„	Sunday.
Goa	„	Monday.	Tellicherry	„	Monday.
Carwar	„	Monday.	Cannanore	„	Monday.
Compta	„	Monday.	Mangalore	„	Tuesday.
Mangalore	„	Tuesday.	Compta	„	Wednesday.
Cannanore	„	Wednesday.	Carwar	„	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	„	Wednesday.	Goa	„	Wednesday.
Calicut	„	Wednesday.	Vingorla	„	Thursday.
Beypore	„	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry,		Thursday.
Cochin	..Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay	..Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "SIR BARTLE FRERE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 20th January at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Varavul,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R CARNAC," Captain S LOVETT will leave for the above Ports TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 10 A. M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail about 15th proximo.)

THE new Iron Clipper built ship "BRITISH NATION," 1302 tons register, classed double A 1 at Lloyds, H. D. ROWE, Commander.

This fine vessel has superior accommodation for limited number of Passengers and will sail as above.

For particulars apply on board to Captain ROWE, or to

W. NICOL & Co, Agents of ship *British Nation.*

FOR HAVRE.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST PROXIMO.

THE British Ship "VECTIS," 591 Tons register, Captain EVERITT, has good accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will be despatched as above. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co. Agents of ship "Vectis."

Bombay, 8th January 1866.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,138 tons register, will be despatched a above. For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The new Iron Ship "MICHAEL SCOTT," 1187 tons, W. Broadfoot, R. N. R., Commander, will sail about the 10th February. This Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8th January 1866.

NOTICE TO STEAMER PASSENGERS.—Under arrangements with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL AND THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES THE BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) will in future despatch one of their new screw steam yachts, the *Rose, Shamrock*, or *Thistle*, to convey passengers to and from the inward and outward Steamers of the above Companies.

For the convenience of persons desirous of meeting friends a steam yacht will leave Apollo Bunder for the inward English Mail Steamers when they have passed the Inner Light Ship.

For the incoming Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company a Steam Yacht will meet them as soon as they arrive at their moorings.

For the outgoing English Mail Steamer the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 9 A. M. precisely, and for the outgoing Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company punctually one hour before the advertised time of the steamers' sailing

In cases where the Steamers of either Company arrive after sunset the steam yacht will leave the Apollo Bunder at 6-30 A. M. on the following morning.

Passengers proceeding from the Bunder should not give up their Tickets until the return journey.

W. C. PENSON, General Manager.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez on the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class.......... £60 } Exclusive of
Second Class.......... „ 35 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 3, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The Steam Ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain HANSCOM, will be despatched on 20th January.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo, per ship *Countess Russell*, arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of ship *Countess Russell.*

Bombay, 6th January 1866.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo, per *Mogul*, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned. Apply to

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

Bombay, 15th January 1866.

FIRST BATTALION FOURTH (KING'S OWN) ROYAL REGIMENT.—The Inhabitants of Bombay are respectfully informed that the PRINTING OFFICE of the above Regiment having received a large assortment of NEW TYPE from England, it is now enabled to execute LETTER-PRESS PRINTING in all its branches, at fixed charges, which may be obtained on enquiry at the Office.

N. B.—All orders punctually attended to.

BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—An AUCTION SALE will be held at the Company's premises, Girgaum, on SATURDAY the 20th instant, at 11 A. M., when a lot of Teak Slabs and Log-ends will be submitted for sale. *Terms*—A deposit of 25 per cent to be made on the ground and the balance before removal. The lots to be removed within seven days, or they will be resold and the deposit forfeited.

GEO. WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NEW SHARES.—Owing to the exceptional state of the Money Market, the Directors have decided to extend the period for payment of 1st Call on new Shares from this date till 31st January current. Such Shares as are not taken up by that day will be forfeited absolutely and without further notice.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th January 1866.

THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given that the Court of Directors, at a Meeting held in London on the 12th ultimo, have declared a dividend of 5 per cent (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register on and after the 31st instant. The Transfer Books will be closed from 17th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBT CAMPBELL, Agent.

Bombay, 16th Jan. 1866.

KHANDEISH FARMING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of the Secretaries, No. 2 Dean Lane, Fort, on the 23rd January next, to consider the following special Resolutions:—

1. That No. 18 of the Articles of Association be altered, and that instead of the words, "by the High Court of Judicature" the words "by Liquidators" be inserted.
2. That No. 19 of the Articles of Association be cancelled.
3. That the Company be wound up voluntarily.

By order,
BLACKWELL & Co., Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per *Cowasjee Jehangeer*, KNIGHT, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain KNIGHT will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 10th January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla. N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—I have THIS DAY REMOVED my Offices from No. 11, Kalbadavie Road, to Bell Lane, Fort.

H. R. WILCOX, C. E.

15th January 1866.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED).

ધી બોમબે મીકાનીકલ બીલડીંગ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ.)

बांबे मेकानीकल बीलडींग कंपनी (लिमिटेड.)

NOTICE.—From and after THIS DATE a DIVIDEND of Rupees THREE per Share, being at the rate of six per cent per annum, on the paid-up Capital of the Company, at 31st July 1865, will be paid to Shareholders on production of the Share Certificates at our Office, where Dividend Warrants can be obtained.

W. NICOL & Co., Treasurers.

Bombay, 11th January 1866.

POONA SEMINARY.—

A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.

For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., General Merchants and Musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for Parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

JOHNSTON & Co., 7, Church Gate Street.—On WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, Messrs. JOHNSTON & Co. will submit for AUCTION SALE a quantity of Bottle Wax, Black Lead; and also—

195 Dozen Champagne.
75 „ Moselle.
50 „ Do. in pints.
134 „ Claret—a capital Breakfast Wine.
5 „ American Chairs.
A pair of Blackwood Couches.
An Oakwood Cot.
And any goods that may be offering.

ON COMMISSION.

A best finished double door Fire and Burglar Proof Safe, with extra strong moveable Shelves.
A best impregnable double Chamber Safe.
An extra strong double door Fire Proof Merchant's Safe.
A best finished double door Fire Proof Safe.
An extra strong double door Fire Proof Safe.
Five Ditto smaller.
A Mahogany square Piano Forte, by Messrs. Ivory and Pragley, sole makers of the Patent gradus Lever key. Rs. 600.

Three of the best English built Shigrams, by Messrs. McNaughten and Smith, with pole, for two horses, and can be drawn by one horse, very light and suitably lined. The Shigrams have cost Rs. 1,200 each upon landing, but can be sold forthwith at a very reasonable price. Can be seen upon applying to

JOHNSTON & Co.,
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

No. 7, Church Gate Street.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 1 th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINOY.
NARAYEN SAZBA.
Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description, at moderate charges.

The *Sleeping Apartments* are furnished throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Hall*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely furnished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and tastefully arranged for the comfort of *Ladies* and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes' from *Mazagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

NOTICE.—The undersigned will be happy to undertake the translation of documents or accounts, from the GOOZRATHEE, MAHRATHEE, HINDUSTANI, and PERSIAN languages into English and *vice versa*.

A. McCOMBIE, Junior.

Meadow Street.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—On and after 15th January, Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum will be charged on all outstanding Calls from their respective due dates.

A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 4th January 1866.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—MR. CHEESEMAN having resigned his appointment as Manager of the Company, the Directors have much pleasure in announcing that the services of one of the most experienced Veterinary Surgeons in the Presidency have been engaged from 1st instant, and that the Company are now prepared to undertake THE TREATMENT OF SICK HORSES, THE GRANTING OF CERTIFICATES OF SOUNDNESS, and THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HORSES ON COMMISSION.

All letters should be addressed to the MANAGER, VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY LIMITED), Byculla.

THE ORIENTAL FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the POWER of ATTORNEY given to Mr. HEERJEEBHOY BAPOOJEE VICAJEE to act as Manager of the Oriental Financial Association (Limited) by the Directors of the said Association, has been THIS DAY REVOKED, and MR. GEORGE WILLIAM PEREIRA has been appointed Manager of the said Association.

HUNSRAZ CURRUMSEY, Chairman.
SOOMABHOY AHMEDBHOY. }
NANSEY CURRUMSEY. }
BHARMUL PURBUT. } Directors.
ESSABHOY AHMEDBHOY. }

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered $\frac{c}{29}$—33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54383, 58047, 58471, 59086, 59391. Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with Mr. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

NOTICE!!!—THE "BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY" is now in full operation under European Superintendence and the community can have BREAD of unquestionable quality and of any description delivered at their residences every morning. Orders to be sent in writing to the Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre—*Monthly bills*. Ship's supplied with Bread, Biscuits, Flour, Bran, &c., on the Captain's application on the premises or at the Office No. 5, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company duly held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 28th August last, viz.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily," be confirmed; and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,
Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association, (Ld.)

Bombay, 21st October 1865.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight	7 per cent.	premium.
For 6 months' sight	9	ditto.
For 12 months' sight	9	ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the offices of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1865, Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings No. 14.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—IN LIQUIDATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FINAL CALL of Rs. 100 per Share has been made payable at the Office of the Western India Finance and Exchange Association (Limited) within fifteen days from this date.

R. KING GILLAN, Liquidator.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance Sheet made up to the end of December 1865.
2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co. Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co, Secretaries and Treasurers.

MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

MERCANTILE CREDIT AND FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—PRELIMINARY NOTICE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the affairs of this Company will be wound up voluntarily in GENERAL MEETING, when Resolutions to the following effect will be proposed:—

I. That inasmuch as a very small number of Shareholders only have paid the Second Call made on the 11th April 1865, it is resolved that the same (with Interest at 9 per cent per annum) be restored to them.

II. That a Liquidator be appointed to realize and distribute the Assets amongst those of the Original Shareholders or their representatives, who shall have delivered up to the present Manager their Allotment Letters or Share Certificates, on or before the 25th March 1866.

J. S. WEATHERHEAD, Manager.

11, Meadow Street, Bombay, 10th January 1866.

NOTICES.

BADHAM & COMPANY, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, *Apollo House, Apollo and Marine Streets, Bombay*, have the pleasure to announce the arrival of their Stock, and beg an inspection of the same in their Warehouse, which has been fitted up with great care; Mofussil orders will have their strict attention. Catalogues will be forwarded on application, with instructions for self-measurement.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind and make of Cotton; Merino and Silk Socks, Silk and Knickerbocker Stockings. From 10 to 20 per dozen.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every make of under vests including the India Gauze, "a la Thresher and Glennys." 4 to 5 each.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Drawers with Broad Belt Bands strongly recommended for corpulent men; Silk and Cotton Bathing Drawers.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Kid Gloves for Gentlemen. Make "Systeme Jouvin" best French Kid. 2-12 per pair.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Military, Dogskin, Tan Cape Cloth and Thread Gloves.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising an immense Stock of all the new Scarves and Ties; White Cambric Ties for evening wear.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising the Alpha and Zephyr White Shirt, universally worn throughout India. Price Rs. 40, 50, 60. Dress Rs. 70 per dozen.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Badham's Silk and Wool. 9-8 each. The original manufacturers, and universally worn in Tropical Climates. The Cashmere; Silk: and all Wool Shirts. Flannel thoroughly shrunk by us in England, Coloured French Cambric Shirts. Rs. 65 per dozen.

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

Comprising the Regent, Dux, India, the fashionable Military Collar now worn at home, and various kinds of Fancy and other Collars. 7 Rupees per dozen.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Ellwood's Helmets and Oxonian Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats, Christy's newly invented Melton Hat, Christy's Tweed and Straw Hats.

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Hand Coat Bags, Portmanteaus, Overland, Trunks, Courier Bags, Hat Cases, Leather Collar Boxes, Silk Umbrellas, Railway Rugs and Mauds' with Straps.

BRACE, BELT, AND HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Guyot's French Brace, Berlin, and Cantab: Belts of various kinds; Sponges in Bags. Cambric Handkerchiefs, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. Colored Bordered Hemstitched French Cambric and Surat Hankerchiefs.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Cotton Sheeting, Pillow Cases; Damask Linen Table Covers; White and Brown Turkish Towels, Gold Studs of various kinds, &c., &c.

TERMS—CASH.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied by a remittance to ensure despatch.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES' SANDRINGHAM RUG.

BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

MR. P. GRANT, SADDLER, POONA, has, in consequence of his Son's death, closed the Poona Branch' of his business. He, therefore, requests that all Debts, due to him and the late Firm of P. GRANT & SON, be remitted to him, in Bombay, from the 1st of January 1866.

Poona, 26th December 1865.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st January next, at 5 o'clock P. M.

R. HOSKIN, Captain,
Honorary Secretary.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office

FARNHAM & Co.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Office, No. 1/1, Mission Row, on the twenty-fifth day of January next, for the following purposes viz.:—

Considering and deciding upon the adoption by the Company of the provisional arrangements entered into by the Directors for taking over the Business and Capital of the Scinde Punjaub and Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited; the establishing the Head Office of the Company in London; the registering the Company under the Companies' Act 1862; increasing the Capital stock of the Company to Two Millions sterling; and altering, varying, annulling, or revoking the existing Articles of Association, or adding such new clauses thereto as may be deemed necessary.

By Order,
R. O. SAWERS, Manager

Calcutta, 14th December 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, at noon of THURSDAY the 15th March 1866, for the purchase of the right to a lease from Government of a portion, and an assignment of the lease of another portion of the premises now occupied by the Gun Carriage Manufactory at Colaba, and of all land and premises now in the possession of Government lying and situate between the premises now or lately belonging to the Colaba and the Apollo Land Companies on the north, and the Victoria Land Company on the south, and between the new sea wall now in course of construction on the east, and the Colaba main road on the west.

2. As to the piece of land coloured yellow in the plan referred to in the fourth condition, and which contains about 10,705½ square yards, the purchaser will be entitled on payment of the balance of the purchase money, to an assignment of the lease under which the same is held, and which lease is dated the 23rd day of February 1818, and made between Juggonath Pandoosett of the one part, and the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies of the other part, and is for the term of 99 years (renewable from time to time until the expiration of 1,000 years) from the 23rd of February 1818 subject to the yearly rent of Rupees 300.

3. The purchaser shall be entitled to no other evidence of title to the land comprised in the above lease, than the original lease itself, and he shall, at his own expense, execute a duplicate assignment of the lease containing the usual covenants for the payment of the rent thereby reserved and the observance of the covenants therein contained.

4. As to the portion on the plan coloured blue, the conditions of the lease will be as follows:—

1st.—Lease to be for 999 years commencing from the 15th March 1866, and to be granted on completion of the payment of the purchase money.

2nd.—A yearly rent of one pie per square yard per annum to be paid on the 15th of March of each year during the continuance of the lease.

3rd.—Lessee to be considered owner of all houses, buildings, sheds and other immoveable property on the land at the time of possession being given over.

4th.—Lessee shall have the right of filling in the land between the foreshore of the premises and the new seawall now in course of construction as shown on a plan deposited in the office of the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

5th.—Lessee to pay all taxes, rates, &c., that may be or become due.

6th.—Land required for Police or Customs Chowkies as well on the assigned, as on the demised portion, to be given up to Government for such purposes free of valuation and rent.

7th.—The Lease to contain provisos for re-entry on breach of any of the covenants or conditions, or non-payment of the rent within twenty days after it becomes due, without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other clauses and conditions usually inserted in leases of a like nature.

8th.—The agreement, lease and counterpart to be prepared by the lessor's solicitors at the lessee's expense.

9th.—The lessee not to enquire into or object to the lessor's title.

10th.—Possession of the Land, except that portion of it now in the possession of the Gun Carriage Manufactory, together with the right of filling in referred to in para. 4, will be given on the 15th March 1866 on the purchaser's completing payment of the 25 per cent. payable on that day under clause 13.

11th.—Possession of the land now in occupation by the Gun Carriage Manufactory will not be given until the 15th of March 1868.

12th.—Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for a sum of five (5) lakhs of Rupees as a deposit, and the terms of payment will be as follows:—

13th.—Persons who have given in tenders, must appear at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, at 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 19th March 1866, and the person whose tender may be accepted, will be required at the time of acceptance (that is on the noon of the day aforesaid) to pay such a sum, as with the said sum of five lakhs already deposited, will make up a sum equal to twenty-five per cent. of the total price, and if the successful tenderer fails to make this payment, his deposit of five lakhs will be forfeited, and the Government may, if they so please, accept any other tender.

A further sum of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest on the same and on the residue of the purchase money remaining unpaid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 15th March 1866) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1867.

A further sum of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest on the same and on the residue of the unpaid purchase money at 5 per cent. per annum from the 15th March 1867) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1868.

The balance of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid from the 15th March 1868) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1869.

14th.—The Bank of Bombay receipts deposited by the persons whose tenders are not accepted, will be returned at noon on the 19th March 1866.

15th.—Government do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

16th.—Any further information that may be required may be obtained on application at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on and after the 15th day of January 1866.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
W. KENDALL, COLONEL, R. E.,
Acting Secty. to Govt., Public Works Department.

Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1866.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill, being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. ROGERS & Co., Fort.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CREATION OF £2,000,000 FURTHER CAPITAL.—NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in India, that by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, and under the guarantee of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council, it has been resolved to create further Capital required for the general purposes of the Company to the extent of £2,000,000 in 100,000 Shares of £20 each, bearing Interest at 5 per cent per annum.

It is also hereby notified that the allotment of such new Shares will be made to the Shareholders on the Register at this date in rateable proportion, and a deposit of £2 or Rupees 21-13-1 per Share must be paid at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 27th January next.

The option of paying the Shares in full, and converting them into Capital Stock, is given to the Shareholders, and a letter authorizing the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at the Transfer Office of the Company.

Calls upon these Shares cannot exceed £2 per Share, and an interval of three months must elapse between each Call.

A letter of allotment with directions for payment and a form of receipt will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy and Agent.

Bombay, Company's Offices, 20th December 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—CALL OF Rs. 21-13-1 OR £2 PER SHARE UPON ALL THE SHARES OF THE COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors of this Company holding Shares in India upon which Rupees 152-11-7 and Rs. 43-10-2 or £14 and £4 per Share have been already called up, are required to pay a further Call of Rs. 21-13-1 or £2 per Share upon both classes of Shares (making Rs. 174-8-8 and Rs. 65-7-3 or £16 and £6 per share paid) on or before the 29th January next, at the Bank of Bombay, and if such Call be not paid on or before the said 29th January, the holders of the Shares will not be entitled to receive Interest upon any portion of their Shares so long as such Call shall remain unpaid, but will, nevertheless, be chargeable with Interest upon the arrears, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum, and the Shares will become liable to forfeiture under the Company's Clauses Consolidation Act 1845.

A circular letter for the payment of the Call will be forwarded to each Shareholder.

The option of paying in full (the remaining Rs 43-10-3 and Rs. 152-11-8 or £4 and £14 per Share respectively) upon any portion of their Shares, is continued to the Shareholders, and a letter authorising the Bankers to receive the payment may be obtained on application at this Office.

SHERARD OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 20th December 1865.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLES COMPANY (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement that appeared in the *Times* and *Gazette* on SATURDAY, Mr. CHARLES MAYBURY begs to announce that he has entered into a fresh engagement with the above Company, and that he will be happy to receive and attend to all orders in the Jobbing Department as heretofore.

CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master,
V. L. S. Company (Limited).

December 23rd, 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 18th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., to confirm the following special Resolutions, passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 15th inst:—

That a portion of Clause 7 in the Articles of Association be rescinded so far as the words:—the rate of interest payable in respect of Calls due and payable but unpaid shall be 12 per cent per annum, and in lieu thereof that the rate of Interest payable in respect of Calls due and payable but unpaid shall not exceed 20 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.

Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

BOMBAY BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY (LIMITED).

બોમબે બોનડેડ વેરહાઉસ કંમપની (લીમીટેડ).

बाँबे बांडेड वेरहाउस कपनी (लीमीटड).

FORFEITURE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Rupees 1,600 in all have been called up on the Shares in the above Company; that the Sixth Instalment was due on the 21st January 1865, and the Seventh Instalment was due on the 31st May 1865, unless both the Calls with Interest be paid on or before the 30th instant, the Shares upon which such Calls then remain unpaid will be absolutely FORFEITED for the benefit of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 9th January 1866.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS IN THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—New water marked SHARE CERTIFICATES can be had in exchange for the old ones on application to

GEORGE WHITLEY, for Secretaries.

15th January 1866.

NOTICE.—The FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company will be held at their Mill, in Girgaum, on THURSDAY the 15th February 1866, at 4 P. M. precisely, when, in addition to the business transacted thereat in pursuance of Clause XIX. of the Original Deed of Settlement, the Accounts for the half year ending 31st December 1865 will be submitted for adoption.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SORABSHAW DOSSABHOY, Secretary.

13th January 1866.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share became due on 1st July last, and that Interest at the rate of 15 per cent per annum is accruing on all Unpaid Calls.

ALFRED S. LAWSON, Manager.

Bombay, 18th August 1865.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.—Stereoscopic and other Cameras fitted with Portrait and other Lenses; Photographic Chemicals; Cartes de Visite and other Albums; Camera Stands; Baths; Printing Frames; Morocco Cases and other requisites for the practice of the Art, can be had at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & SONS.

HOUSE RATE FOR 1866—Revision of Assessment of Mandvee, Bhooleshwur, Girgaum, Cammatteepoorah Oomerkharee, Mazagon, Mahim and Parell Wards.

The Municipal Commissioner gives notice under Section 64, Act 2 of 1865, that he will proceed to revise the Assessments of the above Wards on and after the 1st February 1866.

All complaints against such Assessment must be made to the Commissioner in writing at his Office, three days before the 1st February 1866.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 11th January 1866.

N. B.—The boundaries of the Mandvee Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by the Esplanade Cross Road, East by the Sea, North by Pydownee Street and Chambarwada Row, West by the Parell road.

The boundaries of the Bhooleshwur Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by 1st Marine Lane, East by Kalbadavee road, Moombadavee Row, and part of Bhendy Bazar, North by Erskine Road, Cowasjee Patell Tank Road, Thakoordwar Lane and Churney Road, on the West by the Sea.

The boundaries of the Girgaum Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by Sea, Churney Road and Thakoordwar Lane, East by Ardasseer Dady Street and Trimback Purshotum Street, North by the Grant Road, West by Gomdavee.

The boundaries of the Cammatteepoorah Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the East by the Parell Road, North by a line drawn from the West end of Mount Road to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, West by the South part of Tardeo Road up to Mr. Sunkersett's house, and by the B. B. and C. I Railway and by Trimback Purshotum Street and Ardaseer Dady Street, South by the Grant Road and part of Girgaum back Road.

The boundaries of the Oomerkharee Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by Pydownee street and Chambarwada Row, East by the Sea, North by Baboola Tank Road and Walpakhadee Road, West by the Parell Road.

The boundaries of the Mazagon Ward are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by the Walpakhadee Lane and the Baboola Tank Road, West by the Parell Road, East by the Harbour, North by a line along the northern boundary of the Mazagon Reclamation to the Mount and by Mount Road.

The boundaries of the Mahim and Parell Wards are as follows:—

Bounded on the South by a line from the middle of the Horby Vallade, East by the G. I. P. Railway, West and North by the Sea, Parell, Seoree and Sion; bounded on the South by a line along the North boundary of Mazagon Reclamation to the Mount, by the Mount Road and from thence by a line drawn Westward; East by the Sea, North by the Sea, West by the G. I. P. Railway until it infringes upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway until it meets the line drawn from Mount Road.

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.

Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 300 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage. Gazette Press, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory contains a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

The Directory will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom direct if required at Rs. 8 per copy—*Cash.*

N. B.—The Calendar can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 1-8, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage, unless a previous remittance is made or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED, JUNIOR ASSISTANTS, (intelligent lads) to be trained as salesmen in the LIBRARY and MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENTS of St. Andrew's Library.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

Rampart Row.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for the Officers' Mess, 33rd Regiment. Terms of Agreement, &c., to be sent to the Mess President, Poona.

Poona, 11th January 1866.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a CONDENSER, in good condition, capable of turning out 200 Gallons Water per day. Apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, a good THEODOLITE (Everett's principle) and a DUMPY LEVEL Apply to MR. J. MORRIS, C. E., 31, Meadow Street, Fort.

WANTED, TWO (2) NATIVE CLERKS, of active habits, and accustomed to general Office Work. Apply to FLETCHER AND MITCHELL, Boree Bunder.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy, and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

PIANO FORTES.—MESSRS. McCOMBIE AND SONS have just received for sale some very excellent English and German Piano Fortes at moderate rates. Apply at their Office, No. 8, Meadow Street.

RESONATING INSULATORS.—For placing under the legs of Piano Fortes—Patterns various. Apply as above.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.—The undersigned have just received a fresh Stock of these excellent MEDICINES, which they are selling at the following prices for *Cash*:—

	Rs.	As.	
Vegetable Pills	0	9	per Box.
Green Mountain Ointment	0	9	„
Dysentery Syrup	2	4	per Bottle.
Children's Panacea	1	2	„
Uterine Catholicon	3	6	„
Fever and Ague Remedy	1	2	per Box.
Pile Remedy	2	4	per Bottle.
Eye Lotion	0	9	„

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND.—*From page 266 of the Manual of Health.* This elegant and unequalled fluid extract of SARSAPARILLA is offered to the public as combining immeasurably greater efficiency than any other Sarsaparilla preparation of this or any other country. It is prepared on an entirely new plan, by which all the delicate properties are obtained in their highest excellence. The inert feculent matter which encumbers all other Sarsaparillas is entirely left out by this process.

It is put up in small bottles of the highest possible concentration, as is evidenced by the smallness of the dose—a small teaspoonful. In short it is MEDICINE. No starch, gums, or molasses is added to give it apparent body. It is also purely vegetable. It is therefore the best and really the cheapest Sarsaparilla before the public.

As an alterative medicine it possesses the greatest power, promoting those changes in the system by which the generation of unhealthy taints and humors is slowly but permanently checked and the impurities removed.—It has also great restorative power.

Among the diseases for which this Sarsaparilla is sovereign we name—General Debility, Dyspepsia, and Costiveness; all cutaneous Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings &c.; Scrofula, Scurvy, Cancers &c., Syphilitic taints, and mercurial diseases, Female complaints, Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c.—Price Rs 2 and 4 annas per Bottle. Apply to McCOMBIE AND SONS.

McCOMBIE & SONS.—The undersigned, being anxious to wind up their affairs with as little delay as possible, are enabled to offer the public the following superior OILMAN'S STORES at greatly reduced rates, for cash only.

PICKLES—Imperial, Mixed, West India, Oriental, Chow Chow, Walnut, Onions, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Cabbage.

SAUCES.—Harvey, Beefsteak, Reading, Piquanto, Wellington, Tomata, Corratch, Athenæum, Regent, King of Oude, Cayenne, Gloucester, Maintenon, Windsor, City of London, Osborne, Soho, Mogul, India Soy. Sultana in bottles and vases, Soyer's Sauce and Relish. Essence Shrimps, Essence Anchovies, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut Catsup, Osmazanic Soup.

ESSENCES.—Vanilla, Lemon, Almonds, Celery, Parsley, Orange, Citron, Ratafia, Mace, Carraway, Kernels, Cinnamon, Mint, Ginger, Pimento, Nutmegs, Bergamotte, Sago, Basil, Cloves, Saffron, Marjoram, Thyme, Peppermint, Cochineal, Extract Lemon Peel.

SYRUPS.—Lemon, Pine Apple, Orange, Raspberry, Ginger.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.—Greengages, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Raspberries, Strawberry, Pine Apples.

FRUITS IN NOYEAU AND BRANDY.—Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Red and White Pears, Mixed.

POTTED MEATS.—Ham, Beef, Tongue, Anchovy, Paté, Pâ Diable, Strasbourg, Bloaters.

PRESERVED MEATS, PIES, &c.—Yorkshire Pork Pie, Game Pie, Veal and Ham Pie, Paté de foie Gras, Pate de foie d'oie, Paté de foie de Canard, Truffled Sausages, Lank Paté, Woodcock, Snipe, Quail, Patés truffé:—Lark, Snipe, Woodcock, Quail, Partridge, Plover, Truffled Ortolans, Petits Pois, Gros Pois.

SOUPS (Cross & Blackwell's).—Hare, Mock Turtle, Gravy, Giblet, Green Pea, Oysters, Ox Tail, Cressy, Ox Cheek, concentrated Gravy, Essence Beef, Jugged Hare, Hashed Venison.

HOGARTH'S (MEAT)—A la mode Beef, Ox Cheek, Mutton and Vegetables, Mutton Boiled, Mutton Haricot, Roast Beef, Corn Beef, Seasoned Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Calf's Head and Bacon, Rump Steaks, Joint and Peas Irish Stew. Soups:—Hotch Potch, Chicken Soup, Mulligatawny, Giblet, Vegetable, Vermicelli, Venison, Kidney, Gravy, Mutton Broth, Ox Cheek, Green Pea, Oyster, Hare, Cressy, Grouse, Partridge, Turnips. Fish—Red Herrings, Salmon, Dried Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Stewed Eels, Lochfyne Herrings, Pickled Oysters.

JAMS (Crosse and Blackwell).—Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant Jam and Jelly, Greengage, Gooseberry, Apricot, Damson, Lemon and Orange Marmalade, Black Currant, Plum, Apple Jelly, Orange Jelly.

TART FRUITS.—Rhubarb, Gooseberry, Damson, Apples, Greengages Plums, Cherries, Morella Cherries, Red Currants, Black Currants, Raspberries and Currants.

VARIETIES.—Mushrooms White and Pickled, Salad Oil, Castor Oil, Raspberry and White Wine Vinegar, Durham and Aromatic Mustard, French Olives and Capers, Spanish Olives, Calf's Foot Jelly, Milton Oysters, Anchovies in Oil, Conserve of Tomata, English Honey, Lozenges and Comfits, Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Plums, Normandy Pippins, Bitter and Jordan Almonds, Egg Powder, Transparent and Opaque Gelatine, Refined Isinglass, Homœopathic Cocoa, Opening Knives, Crystalized Fruits, Parmesan Cheese, Sago, Spices, Salted Salmon and Herrings, German Asparagus, Herrings á la Sardine, Plum Puddings, Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, Robinson's Groat, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Kippered Herrings and Salmon, Arrow Root, Hog'sLard, Ox Tongues, Spiced Bacon, Wiltshire Bacon, Table Salt, Nursery Biscuits, Biscuit Powder, Albert Biscuits, Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, and Huntley Palmer's Reading Biscuits, Ginger Nuts, Spice Nuts, Captain's, Mixed.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant that no Child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farrington Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co. Bombay.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,

OUT-FITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. Forty-five Rupees.

ELLWOOD'S Patent Air-Chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf, enamel, and patent leather. From Ten Rupees.

INDIAN GAUZE UNDERVESTS, Merino ditto, and Lambswool ditto for the home journey.

SOCKS, Lisle Thread, Balbrigan, White and Fancy Cotton Merino, Lambswool and real Knickerbocker for Shooting.

BRACES, NECKTIES, SCARVES, POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LINEN COLLARS. Six Rupees per dozen.

WHITE SHIRTS, finest quality. Five Rupees each.

FLANNEL SHIRTS to measure. Nine Rupees each.

INSTRUCTIONS for self-measurement post free.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, a large GODOWN, No. 7 Church Lane Street. Apply at the premises.

TO BE LET, (with immediate entry), an airy and commodious BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, opposite to Colonel BALLARD'S Bungalow. Apply to "M. A.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to

N. SORABJEE & Co.,
House and Commission Agents.

11, Forbes St.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET, a good GODOWN. Apply to

JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
1, Church Lane.

Bombay, September 1865

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) an airy BUNGALOW at Upper Colaba, fit for four Bachelors or a Family. Apply to N. SORABJEE & Co., 11, Forbes Street. House and Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, a comfortable BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, near Parell Road. For Rent, &c., apply to the undersigned at Mr. B. H. Cama's Office.

J. L. BRODIE.

TO LET, for three years certain, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 104, next to Major CHITTY'S. For Rent &c. apply on the premises.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.

One Godown in Mody Street.

"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.

Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.

No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

TO BE LET, a suitable OFFICE situated in Medow Street, Rent Rs 250 per month. Apply to

JOHN CLOVER & Co.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, (with immediate entry) the THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank. Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes quart and 2 quarts.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s 13, Medow Street.

J. & C. WHITE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts	Rs. 21	0	per doz
Ditto in Pints	11	8	„ „
No. 3, a full flavored Do., in Pints	9		„ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	per Doz.
do. do.		29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts.	Rs.	27	„
„ „ 2 „ pts.		14	„
Old Tom	Rs.	20	„

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

1st September 1865.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw particular attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. The Still Braunberger Moselle (Rs. 26,) has been so thoroughly appreciated that orders for it must now stand over till next arrival.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The most fastidious will find a Wine to his taste among those mentioned in Messrs. C. P. & Co's Price Lists. Experienced Sherry drinkers are invited to try the Amontillado. Rs. 36. Amoroso (Rs. 30) used to be a favorite with the old Epicures, it is certainly a beautiful liquor, pale, soft and dry. Those who like a dry nutty Sherry will be greatly pleased with the No. 1 brown seal, at Rs. 26 per doz.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.

ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. „ Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co.	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	28
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	38
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	28
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
Old Tom, Red Seal	18
Dry Gin, Black Seal	18
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts	36
Do. Pints	19

N. B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.

Rampart Row, 20th May 186 .

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

There was nothing doing in the market this day except some few transactions in New Elphinstones, which close firm at 185 premium; Back Bays close at 5,900; Elphinstones 175 premium; Freres 950; United Victorias 2,710 per share; Bombay Bank shares at 55 premium; Commercials 16 premium. Market flat.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight ...	2s. 2¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do. ...	2s. 2⅜d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s. 2¾d. to 2s 3d.
Calcutta	At sight	98¼
Do.	30 days' sight ...	97¾
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	96
Madras	30 Do. do. ...	99
China	60 Do. do. ...	208

LAND COMPANIES.

2,000,000	100	5,000	.....	Back Bay Reclamation Co	5,900 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	1,000	....	Elphinstone Land Co.	175 pm.
1,080,000	1,000	100		New Do	185 pm.
2,000,000	10,000	4,000	......	Frere Land Co.	950 per share.
110 000	2,000	900	......	House and Land Investment Co. ..	330 per share.
1,00,000	5000	3000	......	Mazagon Land and Reclamation Co...	1,675 per share.
....	....	1,000	.....	Port Canning ...	25 pm.
....	10,000	6,000	.....	United Victoria & Colaba Land Co...	2,710 per share.

MONEY MARKET REVIEW.

WEEK ENDING 13TH JANUARY.

The S. S. *Carnatic* with the English mail of 18th ult. arrived on the evening of the 13th inst., having been detained three days at Suez through a breakdown in the steamer with the Southampton mails. Being without telegraphic communication during the greater part of the week, there has been a quieter feeling in our market, rumours of lower prices for cotton in Liverpool having curtailed business to some extent. On Monday telegrams to the 6th inst. were received; these reported prices unchanged, but the Market was dull and inactive; stocks had increased to 4,42,632 bales, being an increase of 72,357 bales in the week ending that date. Sales are diminishing but this is no doubt owing to the advance in the home money market. Calcutta telegrams report a continuance of the favourable position of Piece Goods in that market, although prices are a shade weaker.

Piece Goods.—There is little change to notice in our Piece Goods market during the week, but a good steady business has been in progress which might probably have resulted in a fresh advance in prices, had there been a less stringent feeling in our money market and some reliable news from England. 7lbs 40 inch Shirtings have realized from Rs. 8-2 to 8-10; 8¼ lbs from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-12. T. Cloths have continued in moderate offtake at from 16 to 18½ annas per lb. Madapollams keep in good request and the previous week's prices have been well supported, 3 lbs. 32 inch fetching Rs. 3-10. White Goods keep quiet and sales during the week are not on a large scale; prices keep steady. Yarns are brisker and values are looking up. 30s. Water has realized 25 as. and 40s. Mule 21 as. There has also been more business in Metals and Copper is rather firmer.

Cotton.—For a day or two in the early part of the week there was a steady business in progress, but latterly a much quieter feeling has prevailed and prices have receded somewhat. Rumours of lower prices at home are the chief cause of the present dulness and the high rate of exchange is also a check upon operations. Shipments during the week aggregate 37,667 bales against 35,849 bales last week. We quote yesterday's prices as follows:—Dhollera Old Rs. 430, New Rs. 460, Oomrawuttee Akote Old Rs. 390, New Rs. 450, Broach Old Rs. 415, New Rs. 460.

Freights.—There has been an increased business in this market during the week, and for Liverpool rates have rather stiffened, available tonnage having been reduced by departures. For London demand is reviving and one ship has engaged the greater part of a whole cargo at £2. We quote yesterday's rates for cotton to Liverpool:—Going ships 40s. to 45s. Beginning ships 37s. 6d. to 40s.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Decrease ...	Rs. 20,48,451
Deposits at Head Office	Decrease ...	„ 1,83,760
Deposits at Branches	Increase ...	„ 1,08,067
Loans at H. O and Branches	Increase ...	„ 67,999
Credit Accounts do. do.	Decrease ...	„ 2,79,021
Bills Discounted do. do.	Increase ...	„ 8,79,884
Balances with Agents	Increase ...	„ 33,748
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.	Decrease ...	„ 4,14,545
Do. do. at Branches	Increase ...	„ 77,030

Money.—Our money market still continues very stringent but towards the close of the week an easier feeling was apparent. The English steamer brought only 65 lacs and as she was expected to bring a crore, there will doubtless be a continuance of the tightness for next mail yet. Exchange is also likely to keep up, but as transactions have not yet fairly begun, there is a little uncertainty. The Return for the past week again shows some reduction in Cash, the demand for Discounts during the week having been rather heavier. Deposits show a slight decrease at the Head Office and a corresponding increase at the Branches. The Government Reserve has been reduced 20 lacs during the week, there being still however 33 lacs of Reserve.

Government Securities.—Continue neglected, prices again rather lower; we quote Fours 87, Fives 102¼, Five and half 106½. Latest Calcutta quotations are Fours 88⅝ to 88⅞, Fives 103¼ to 103½, Five and half 108¼ to 108½.

Exchange.—A large business was done by the mail which left on the 14th, and rates were well maintained. Documents were sold as high as 2-3d. but on Saturday they were being placed at 2-2¾d. We give the following as closing quotations:—Bank 2-2¼d., Credits 2-2⅜ to 2-2½d., Documents 2-2¾d. High rates are expected to continue for next mail, the remittances received by the Banks being smaller than was expected; first class credits have been already sold at 2s. 2¾d.

Shares have been neglected during the week with the exception of Elphinstones, in which there has been considerable speculation. In other shares there has been very little doing; quotations will be found in the usual column.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 16.

Thompson, Captain D., Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, from Khandeish.
Bonus, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, from Europe.
Goring, Lieutenant C. C., 33rd Foot, on leave, from Poona.
Westropp, Lieutenant Colonel R. M., Poona Horse, on duty, from Seroor.
Currie, Captain J., attached 7th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 16.

Plummer, Lieutenant F., Beror Revenue Survey, on duty, to Beror.
Morant, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Kaira.
Gordon, Lieutenant J. E., attached to 3rd Light Cavalry.
Day, Major H. J., Officiating Pensioned Paymaster on duty, to Mhow.
Nesbitt, Ensign E., 33rd Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Fife, Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Royal Engineers, on duty, to Madras.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 15th January.

Lieutenant Colonel C. A. Moyle, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Poona.

Major J. Campbell, officiated as second in Command 22nd Regiment N. I., and Lieutenant F. J. S. Adam, as wing officer, in addition to his own duties, from 5th to 18th December, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel J. G. Scott, on Court Martial duty.

Lieutenant C. H. Dougherty, of the 26th Foot, is, under the provisions of G. G. O. of 1865, and in the absence of a qualified officer, appointed to act as Interpreter to his Regiment.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.			
16	Taptee (s)	Lunel	Bhownuggur, Jan. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.			
16	Cheluba (s)	Parker	Coast and Calcutta.
	Sydney (s)	Lovewell	Aden, Suez, Judda, and Hoodeida.
	Letitia	Nacoda	Demaun.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S. S. *Sir J. R. Carnac*, Lovett, bound to Porebunder.
Ship *Dilkhar*, Purdy, bound to London.

The ship *Faize Allum*, for Bunder Abass, began to load yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 19th, ships *Arundel Castle*, *Diaspore* and *Pierre*. DEPARTURES.—January 10th, steamer *Burmah*, and ships *Saint Lawrence* and *Calcutta*.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—January 10th, Screw steamer *Orissa*, from Calcutta Screw steamer *Mooltan*, from Suez.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.
(TO SAIL ABOUT THE 1ST FEBRUARY NEXT.)

THE British Ship "EDWIN FOX," 892 Tons Register, Captain A. J. MOLISON. For Freight, apply to
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.
Bombay, 16th January 1866.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

THE SHIP "WINDSOR CASTLE" W. BROUGHTON BRYCE, Commander, under engagement with H. M.'s Government, to sail on the 26th instant, has still two Poop Cabins disengaged. For particulars apply to
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents, *Windsor Castle.*
16th January 1866.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per *William Ritson*, arrived from London, are requested to send off Boats at once and take delivery of their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.
JOHN TANNER & Co.,
Agents of Ship *William Ritson*.
Bombay, 16th January 1866.

TO LET, (from the 15th proximo,) cool and airy OFFICES, in No. 3, Meadow Street, now in occupation of Messrs. C. E. & F. STANGER LEATHES, Solicitors, High Court. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO LET, an upper-storied airy comfortable and commodious BUNGALOW on the Chinchpoogly Hill, fit for two families to live in. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes Street. House & Commission Agents.

TO BE LET, an upper storied BUNGALOW, which can accommodate two Families separately, has separate entrances, Stables, Cook-rooms, Houses for Servants and Vehar Water Pipes with a Fountain, situated at Chinchpoogly, 3rd Bungalow from the Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Mills, or next to Mr. BENNETT, Auctioneer. For particulars as to Rent &c., apply to HAJEE RHYMTOOLA SULLIMAN, at his Shop, on Parell Road, Byculla.

ALL Persons having Claims against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late Lieutenant G. J. ALLEYNE, R. E., who died at Kaira in Guzerat on the 1st instant, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within three months from this date, after which time no Claims will be attended to.
W. L. CAHUSAC, Major, 13th Regt. N. I.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.
Camp Ahmedabad, 15th January 1866.

COCHIN—MALABAR COAST, TO BE LET.—from or after 1st February 1866, the commodious business premises which have been occupied by Messrs. DARLEY BUTLER & Co. for the last seven years, at the Rent of Rs. 4,200 per annum. The premises abut upon the harbour and consist of a spacious Dwelling House, Godowns Sheds, Oil Yard, Screws of Wood and Iron for pressing Coir, Hemp, Jute, &c. Further particulars may be obtained from and Tenders made to Mr. W. BENNETT, Cochin, or by letter to Mrs. BALLARD, 2, Percy Terrace, Glouce ter Grove West, Old Brompton, London.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—All Persons having Claims against the Estate of Mr. B. H. CAMA, are hereby requested to send in full statements of the same to the undersigned on or before the 15th February next.

In making up the Statements Creditors are requested not to take credit for the value of Securities they may hold and not to calculate interest since the 17th May last. The undersigned, however, requests that a separate Memo of Securities held may accompany the Statement of Claims.

No claims sent in after the 15th February can be entertained.

Debtors to the Estate are hereby also notified that unless payment be made forthwith, legal measures will be taken against them without further notice.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to the Trustees of Mr. B. H. Cama's Estate.
Bombay, 16th January 1866.

THE BANK OF AHMEDABAD (LIMITED).—FORFEITURE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the Advertisement of the 19th August last, giving notice of a Resolution passed in the General Meeting held on the 17th August last, declaring all Shares are absolutely forfeited for the benefit of the Bank, on which the Second Calls then due with arreared interest remained unpaid on the 18th September 1865, that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 11th January 1866, the said Directors have declared that the Shares in the said Company below specified, upon which the Second Calls with interest were unpaid on the said 18th day of September 1865, are absolutely Forfeited for the benefit of the Company, in accordance with Act XIX. of 1857, and with the Articles of Association of the said Company.

Names of Shareholders.	Shares.	Numbers of Sharess.
Achratlal Maljee	1	1485.
Bapalal Bhavanishankar........	5	667 to 671.
Chamanlal Ranchor	7	7100 to 7106.
Dolatram Kavaldass............	5	2699 to 2703.
Mrs. Jane King................	5	236 to 240.
Narseeraee Kadoojee	1	4990.
Nahalchand Mohokaurchand......	20	7660 to 7679.
Pranjeevan Bhoodhardass	3	3984 to 3986.
Mr. C. Fredricks Preston......	10	7085 to 7094.
Oomedchand Hattesing	5	7210 to 7214.
Ramchund Mayaram	10	7477 to 7481 and 26 to 30

By order of the Board of Directors,
CURSETJEE BYRAMJEE, Manager.
Ahmedabad, 13th January 1866.

PROSPECTUS OF THE MADRAS STEAM SAW MILLS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY (LIMITED).

Capital Rupees 5,00,000, in 5,000 Shares of Rupees 100 each.

Deposit Rupees 5, per Share on application and Rupees 15 upon allotment.

Calls not exceeding Rupees 20 per Share at intervals of not less than three Months.

DIRECTORS.

E. Lecot, Esq.	Wm. Fraser, Esq., C. E.
H. Hicks, Esq.	J. G. Coleman, Esq.
F. M. Cartwright, Esq.	A. F. Pater, Esq.
Hon'ble G. Lutchmenarasoo Chetty.	G. Narasimmooloo Chetty, Esq.
John Miller, Esq.	

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Boyson, Brockman and Prichard.
BANKERS.
Oriental Bank Corporation.
SECRETARIES.
Messrs. Dymes and Co.

THIS Company is formed for the purpose of acquiring and extending the Beypoor Steam Saw Mills and of erecting similar works in Madras and elsewhere.

2. The Directors have made a provisional agreement by which they have secured under a very favourable arrangement the business of the Beypoor Mills including Machinery buildings, Land Tools, Forest and Teak-wood Contracts, goodwill and connexion; as well as the benefits arising from valuable existing Contracts for the supply of work. The owners of the Beypoor property have agreed to join the Board of Direction and to take Stock to the extent of Rupees 80,000.

3. Besides the legitimate and usual work of Steam Saw Mills, it is also intended to establish extensive workshops and to undertake on a large scale all kinds of wood-work, including the Manufacture of Railway Stock, Country Carts, Coffee and other packing Cases, Doors, Windows, &c., and to contract generally for the supply and erection of all descriptions of Timber in a manufactured and unmanufactured state.

4. And in addition to the Sawing and Manufacturing business it is proposed to establish extensive Timber yards at Beypoor and Madras. The supply for Madras will be imported direct from the places of growth, and for Beypoor the Jungle-woods will be procured from a Forest in Nellambore which it is proposed to purchase, and the Teak-wood from a contract that has been made over to the Company by the owners of the Beypoor property.

5. There is probably no branch of industry in this Country which offers greater security or a better return for the investment of Capital than the conversion of wood by Steam Machinery. The amount of business to be done is unlimited, whilst the prices are such as to guarantee a very large profit even under almost disadvantageous circumstances.

6. Some idea of the extent of the Timber trade may be formed by reference to the Imports into Madras, which amount *by sea alone* during the first ten months of this year to 19,134 tons, whilst the exports by sea from Beypoor and the adjacent ports in Malabar for the official year ending April 1864 exceeded 22,000 tons. Adding to these the local consumption, the average annual traffic in Timber at Madras and Beypoor will not be less than 50,000 tons, the working up of *one-fifth* of which would give *full* employment for the proposed works and Machinery.

7. Contracts and orders for work will be handed over with the Beypoor property, amounting to upwards of Rupees 40,000, upon which according to the present cost of working there is a profit not less than 45 per cent.

8. It is estimated that the required Capital will have to be called up according to the following dates and proportions, viz:—

On or about	the	1st	Feby. 1866	...20	per cent.
Do.	do.	1st	May. 1866	...15	„
Do.	do.	1st	Aug. 1866	...25	„
Do.	do.	1st	Nov. 1866	...20	„
Do.	do.	1st	Feby. 1867	...20	„

9. The following Statement which shows the estimated minimum receipts and maximum expenditure of the works at Beypoor and Madras for the year has been carefully prepared from ascertained facts:

		Rs.
By Gross earnings of the Madras Mills and Workshop...		1,14,000
„ Gross earnings of the Beypoor Mill and Workshops...		88,850
„ Profit on the Timber trade		48,000
Total estimated yearly earnings...		2,50,850
Less expenses of the Madras Establishment.	59,000	
„ „ Beypoor „	49,000	
„ „ General Management...	24,000	
Total estimated yearly expenses...		1,32,000
Balance being net Revenue...		1,18,850

10. From the above estimates it will be seen that the net yearly Revenue applicable to dividend is Rs. 1,18,850, which upon a Capital of Rs. 5,00,000 gives a return of 23, per cent.

11. A great element in the financial success of this Company is the fact that there will be comparatively no delay in commencing the operations of the Company, the Mill at Beypoor being now at work and part of the Machinery for Madras already on the spot.

12. The articles and Memorandum of Association may be inspected at the Secretaries, Messrs. DYMES and Co., Madras, from whom may also be obtained detailed Prospectuses and forms of application for Shares.

Form of application for Shares.

To the Directors of Madras Steam Saw Mills and Manufacturing Company (Limited.)

GENTLEMEN,—Having paid to your Bankers the sum of Rs.———— being a deposit of Rs. 5 per Share on ———— Shares in the above Company, I request that you will allot me that number, and I agree to become a member of the Company in respect of such shares, or in respect of any less number you may allot me: and I hereby authorize you to enter my name on the Articles of Association and on the Share Register of the Members of the Company.

Usual Signature, ...
Name in full, ...
Residence, ...
Profession, ...
Date, ...

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, an EUROPEAN CARPENTER. Apply personally to Mr. HENRY BEDFORD, Civil Engineer, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, an active and intelligent ACCOUNTANT, accustomed to Mercantile Book-keeping by double-entry. Salary Rs. 250 per month, with prospect of advance. A native of India will be preferred. None but thoroughly competent and experienced Clerks should answer this Advertisement. Written applications, stating previous employment &c., will be received up to the 22nd instant.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co.
Forbes Street, 15th Jan. 1866.

CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, CRAMPS, SPASM, FEVER, AGUE, &c.—CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—VICE-CHANCELLOR SIR W. P. WOOD stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the statements of the Defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say they had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely; and mean no other than Dr. BROWNE'S.—See *Times*, July 13, 1864. Subsequently confirmed by the trade at large. See the *Lancet*, April 8, 1865. The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times, when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively.

EARL RUSSELL has graciously favoured J. T. DAVENPORT with the following:—Extract from a despatch from Mr WEBB, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manilla, dated September 17, 1864—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. Burke I have saved several lives."

Affidavits from medical men from the General Board of Health, London, as to its efficacy in Cholera, stated that—"So strongly are we convinced of the immense value of this remedy, that we cannot too forcibly urge the necessity of adopting it in all cases."

From A. MONTGOMERY, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in neuralgia, asthma, and dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when all other medicines had failed."

Important Testimonials from numerous Medical Men accompany each Bottle.

SERIOUS RESULTS HAVE ARISEN FROM THE USE OF SPURIOUS CHLORODYNE.

CAUTION.—Always ask for "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and see that his name is on the Government Stamp.

Sold only in bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* by all Chemists.
SOLE MANUFACTURER—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, London.
Agents for Bombay—TREACHER and Co.
Agents for Calcutta—SCOTT, THOMSON, and Co.

THE ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.—RATES AND CONDITIONS FOR LETTING FLOTILLA.

Per day of 10 hours.			Per Calendar month.	Towing per trip.
Sirdar	30 H. P.	Rs. 300	......	......
Pehlwan	60 H. P.	„ 400	......	......
Jorawar	100 H. P.	„ 500	......	......
Wooden Barges	A to N...	„ 35	Rs. 700	Rs. 18
Iron „	1 to 10...	„ 50	„ 1,000	„ 25
„ „	11 to 35...	„ 60	„ 1,200	„ 30
Composite „	51 to 60...	„ 60	„ 1,200	„ 30

Sea-going vessels from abreast of Cross Island to the P. and O. Dock, or thereabouts, and *vice versa*. „ 100

Do. do. from any part of the Harbour below Cross Island to the P. and O. Dock or thereabouts, and *vice versa* .... „ 200

Sea-going vessels from any part of the Harbour to Nocar Beach, and *vice versa*, for vessels of 500 Tons Register and under .... „ 300

Do. do. for Vessels above 500 Tons Register .... „ 400

NOTE.—If the steamer be delayed longer than the hire amounts to at the rate of Rs. 50 per hour, the charge will be made after that rate according to the time engaged.

Use of Steamers' Hawsers in towing to be 20 per cent. of the hire.

Any barge requiring to be dismasted to be charged at least Rs. 15 extra.

1. The Company will only tow or let on hire when it suits its own convenience.

2. The barges will generally be started from the Elphinstone Bunder, and the hirer to save time should give particular instructions as to where they are to be sent or if possible send some one in the barge to direct it.

3. The Company will send the kind of barge asked for if possible; but unless requested to send a particular kind of barge or none, will send what can be spared, and the hirer will be charged with the class of barge sent.

4. The day the barge leaves and that on which it returns to be charged.

5. When a barge becomes damaged by causes over which the hirer has no control, it may be returned at once, and will not be charged until replaced.

6. Accounts to be paid at the Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, monthly, for vessels hired by the month, and otherwise at the completion of the hiring.

7. The crew is not required to work on Sunday, but must remain on board to watch the vessel. If it be absolutely necessary to work on Sundays, a double charge will be made for that day.

8. The Company does not hold itself responsible under any circumstance for delays of barges, or of steamers, nor for damage to goods conveyed in the barges, nor for loss of goods, nor for demurrage or damage or loss to ships from want of barges, or of steamers.

9. The Company takes the risk of its own barges unless the hirer order the barges to be overloaded, or unfairly loaded, of which the Company's Superintendent, (or if he be not present, the Tindal) shall be the judge, or to be placed in situations which the Tindal may consider unsafe, and against which he protests at the time, in which cases the hirer is to be responsible for the value of the barge.

10. Communications as to barges should be addressed to the Company's Flotilla Superintendent, Frere Bunder.
W. NICOL & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 20th December 1865.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Wednesday ....17th 1h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday ....24th 1h. 45m. A.M.
Full Moon, Wednesday ....31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	17	New Moon at 1-28 A.M.	6 38	5 43	11 22	11 42	15th Jan. 1866. Time 6h. 59m. 51s. 7.
Thurs.	18	Day breaks at 5-59 A.M.	6 38	5 44	—	0 2	
Fri.	19	Twilight lasts 39m.	6 38	5 44	0 21	0 39	
Sat.	20	Venus rises at 6.4 A. M.	6 38	5 45	0 59	1 17	
Sun.	21	3d Sunday after Epiphany.	6 38	5 45	1 35	1 55	
Mon.	22	Neptune sets at 10-31 P.M.	6 38	5 46	2 18	2 40	
Tues.	23	Uranus on the Meridian at 9-48 P.M.	6 37	5 47	3 4	3 32	

NOW READY,
No. IV. OF
"PUNCH IN INDIA."

CONTENTS.

CARTOON.—Dr. Livingstone introduces Central Africa to Western India.
MILITARY SERIES. No. III.—The Captain and the Recruit.
Mr. Punch among the Hindoo Gods and Christian Angels.
"Not Silly but Confiding."
Long Tom Coffin, by the brothers Grimm.
A Purda Woman.
Letter T.
Letter M.
Letter W.
Letter M.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR 12 NUMBERS, RUPEES TEN. SINGLE COPY, ONE RUPEE.

All communications to be addressed to The Editor of "PUNCH IN INDIA," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Subscriptions to be made payable to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICE.—His Excellency the Governor requests the honour of the company of the Officers of Her Majesty's Civil, Military, and Naval Services, at a BALL at Government House, Parell, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th February next, at 9 o'clock.

Full Dress.

GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Parell, 6th January 1865.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 5	KURRACHEE	Jan. 10
AGRA	Jan. 11	LAHORE	Jan. 6
ALLAHABAD	Jan. 10	LONDON	Dec. 18
AUSTRALIA	Nov. 25	MAURITIUS	Dec. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 23	MADRAS	Jan. 11
BANGALORE	Jan. 10	MALTA	Dec. 21
CALCUTTA	Jan. 10	MEERUT	Jan. 9
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Jan. 4
CEYLON	Dec. 30	OUDH	Jan. 10
COCHIN	Jan. 6	PENANG	Dec. 25
DELHI	Jan. 11	PUNJAUB	Jan. 6
FRANCE	Dec. 19	SUEZ	Dec. 30
HONGKONG	Dec. 15	SINGAPORE	Dec. 23

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1866.

Very many of our readers have probably seen in England that curious combination of vagabond genius which is called "A Happy Family," and have felt some surprise, that the elements, composing a society so strangely formed, do not turn and rend each other in involuntary confinement,—for, although the lion, for the time being, certainly lies down with the lamb, the fox with the goose, the cat with the mouse, and other animals with those antagonistic to their species, there is a secret grinding and gnashing of teeth, that informs the spectator very plainly, of the animals' opinions about the whole affair.

Happily, however, the Provincial Barnum proves usually equal to the occasion, and with tact and a horsewhip will maintain peace where war is the heartfelt desire of his prisoners, but whatever credit may be due to this vulgar representative of men who declared that "the empire is peace, we cannot observe an Indian Commander-in-Chief assume his rôle without anxiety for the results.

In the Madras Presidency, Sir Gaspard le Marchant, having abolished the messes of native regiments, and, very properly, permitted their officers to dispose of the mess property, has now ordered that messes shall be re-established nilly-willy, and if necessary even "in camp fashion," which expression, we believe, indicates, that the happy members of the mess will carry their knives and forks in their pockets, and their soup plates and dishes wherever else they can be conveniently stowed away upon the person. But His Excellency, apparently forgetful, that he has but very recently introduced into the Madras Army a sort of "New Organization" eminently calculated to disgust and set by the ears his command, with true official naiveté, desires, that for at least one hour out of the twenty-four the heterogeneous relics of the old Native Army shall assemble in "camp fashion" at a regimental table, to discuss an expensive and ill-arranged dinner, and, very naturally, to abuse the authorities. We hope that nothing worse will come of such re-unions, but really when we consider, that at the proposed "Happy Family" dinner parties, will be present "Staff Corps" officers, "Local" officers, "Attached" officers, "Paid Doing Duty" officers, "Unpaid Doing Duty" officers, "Officiating" Wing Commandants, "Acting" ditto, "Passed" officers, "Unpassed" officers, some with employment, and some without, the results are obvious. It is hard indeed, to imagine how such an *omnium gatheram*, of which each member's interest clashes with that of the other, can be productive of advantage to the minds, morals, or manners, of the Madras officers, and, therefore, we repeat, that when such a party sits down, with the thermometer at fever heat, to an uncomfortable hot weather dinner, we sincerely trust the consequences may not prove lamentable, and that the Madras stations will not be changed for the worse into so many little "Mhows" in the year 1866. But His Excellency, Sir Gaspard le Marchant, doubtless from praiseworthy motives alone, is anxious, at any price, to which his Government does not contribute, to see his command "Happy" and if he adopts a rather singular method of ensuring such an happiness, we must attribute the eccentricity of His Excellency, to the in itself laudable ambition of achieving impossibilities! We imagine, that an ordinary Commander-in-Chief of an ordinary army, would sift out the discontent of his command, and interest himself, to alleviate it, before instituting "Happy Family" societies of a mixed *nature*; but then the Madras Commander-in-Chief is not to be judged, we are aware, as ordinary mortals of his rank, any more than the Madras army under its "new organization" is to be compared to any other army, real or mystical, except the Horse Marines, and having a lively recollection of His Excellency's minute upon the subject of prickly pear bushes in conjunction with the interiors of the Madras cattle, we ought, perhaps, to feel no surprise at his present intention of soothing the grievance-burdened Madras officers with "little dinners" similar to those with which he would have regaled the Madras "Byles." To restore that last *esprit de corps* which formerly was a distinguished characteristic of Indian officers, is undeniably a very commendable desire upon the part of the Madras authorities, but it is truly surprising that the Commander-in-Chief cannot hit upon a better, and more successful, method of attaining that object, than through the medium of "scratch messes" which his officers will, very naturally, regard with disgust inseparable from such expensive and hasty institutions,—but, indeed, it is pitiable to observe to what shifts the Government is reduced in order, from time to time, to gain the credit of dealing fairly with its officers.

With the blunders of his famous Amalgamation, Sir C. Wood levelled with the ground time-honoured institutions that it took many years to consolidate, and which were justly the boast of the Indian Army, and among the foremost of these, were the splendid messes of the old native regiments. With the formation of the "Staff Corps" they received a blow from which it was impossible they can yet recover for years, and more especially in the Madras Presidency, they maintained a fitful existence, as veritable ghosts of their former splendour.

We know how they were finally crushed, but we have yet to see how a blunder upon a blunder, and messes in "camp fashion" can succeed in the Madras Army. For the true purposes of a mess we predict them to prove arrant failures, for they never can embrace in the silken bonds of "Camaraderie" such opposite and conflicting interests as those appertaining to the discontented members, while as a means of restoring *esprit de corps* to a disgusted service, they will prove simply contemptible, since no officer can be supposed to have any personal pride in a mess conducted upon such shabby principles.

We observed in the Madras journals, some little time ago, suggestions thrown out for the establishment of "Station" or "Brigade" messes, and if not well acquainted with the cheese-paring economy of the Government, might have felt surprise at the authorities of that Presidency not taking a hint as well-timed as judicious. But unfortunately we are aware that the dealings of Government with its Indian officers, have so long been distinguished by a blind obstinacy without purpose, combined with a false and dangerous parsimony, that we doubt not, anything short of some terrible disaster to our arms in the East, will fail to open the ears of officialism to the wants of its officers.

In the mean time, we cannot congratulate Sir Gaspard le Marchant upon his new character of "A Happy Family" exhibitor, and we regret the more being unable to do so since His Excellency deserves credit for the honest manner in which he acted with regard to mess property, and which forms a striking contrast to the action of the late Bombay Commander-in-Chief, under similar circumstances.

LATEST NEWS.

(*Special Telegram for the Bombay Gazette.*)

CALCUTTA, 15TH JAN., 2 P. M.

The Dewangari guns not restored: renewal of the war probable.

Gordon to be Private Secretary to the Viceroy, vice Hathaway, gone home on leave.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

PONDICHERRY, 16th Jan.

French Mail Steamer *Erymanthe* in sight from Galle.

MADRAS, 16th Jan.

Steamer *Punjaub* sailed for Calcutta and Northern Ports.

BOMBAY.

Telegraphic communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported imperfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

James Gibbs, Esq., will take the usual oath of his office, as a Judge of the High Court, this day, (Wednesday.)

We understand that the next meeting of the Council of His Excellency the Governor, will be held at the beginning of next month.

We are requested to state that a meeting of the Bombay Committee for the Paris Exhibition of 1867 will take place at the Town Hall this day, at half past 3 o'clock P. M.

The Judges of the Small Cause Court were engaged the greater part of yesterday in the Full Court disposing of miscellaneous applications for new trials.

The Judges of the High Court, Appellate side, were engaged the whole of yesterday in Chambers, and consequently no business was transacted in the Court.

We have much pleasure in stating that the Band of H. M.'s 4th Regiment (Rifles) will play at half-past five o'clock every Saturday evening, at the Esplanade Bandstand.

His Excellency Sir Robert Napier, K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief, will inspect the Head Quarter's Wing of the 1st Battalion 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, on their Parade ground this morning at 6 o'clock.

The charge of defamation brought by Mr. Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff against two Parsee share brokers will be further enquired into, at the Fort Police Court, this day. Mr. McCulloch appears for the prosecution; and Mr. Anstey for the defence.

Mr. Edward Chapple's Lecture, in connection with the Bombay Mechanics' Institution, takes place at 8 o'clock this evening, in the Town Hall. Subject: "The Progress of Art, ancient, mediæval, and modern." The lecture is open to the public.

An old offender, named Purshotum Moorar, was yesterday placed at the bar of the Mazagon Police Court, when he pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a brass lota and three pairs of bangles, belonging to one Dhondoobhoy Smanbhoy. The Magistrate sent him to the County Jail for six months.

The newly appointed Executive Engineer to the Municipality, Mr. Russel Aitkin, arrived in Bombay, by the last mail, and took charge of his office yesterday. Mr. T. A. Bulkley, the late officiating Executive Engineer, consequently reverts to his former appointment of Executive Engineer to the Drainage Works.

An Application for a Summons.—Mr. Cowasjee Ardaseer Pooneghur, appeared yesterday before F. L. Brown, Esq., and applied for a summons to be issued against Mr F. King of the Vehar Water Works, for assault and using abusive language towards him. The application was granted.

Time intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 6 P. M. of the 15th and 6 P. M. of the 16th January: max 13 hours 51 minutes; min. 11 hours, 39 minutes.

Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom, 8th January.

The ship *Ino*, Welborz master, from Bombay to Liverpool, passed St. Helena Nov. 9th. The *Khandeish*, from Bombay August 12th, bound to London, Oct. 31st. *Cora Linn*, from Bombay August 30th, to Liverpool, passed November 4th. *Alice*, from Kurrachee August 6th, bound to London, 30th. *Preston*, from Kurrachee September 1st, bound to Liverpool, left St. Helena November 1st. *Ambrose*, from Liverpool for Bombay, put into Queenstown 9th December, with loss of bowsprit.

Mails will be made up for Aden, Egypt, Great Britain, and the Continent by the Bombay and Bengal Steamer *Gunga* which will leave this on the 20th instant and will probably reach Aden in time for the Calcutta Mail Steamer.

The Letter Boxes at the General Post Office will be closed at 9 A. M and the Letters will be liable to the following rates of Postage.

For Aden.—Indian Rates.
For Egypt.—British Rates at 8 Annas per ½ ounce.
For England and the Continent.—The usual Steam Postage Rates.

Regis ered letters will be received up to 6 P. M. of the previous day.

Mr. Thacker, solicitor, appeared yesterday with his client Mr. M. P. Tuback, before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq., at the Fort Police Court, to apply for a summons on a charge of assault and using abusive and threatening words, against Lieut. T. McLeod of the 4th Regiment, and Mr. I. S. B. Schrieber, late of the 5th Cavalry. Mr. Thacker stated that his client was driving on the Esplanade between 10 and 11 p. m. on the 26th December, a moonlight night, when the two European gentlemen struck him with a whip and used most abusive language. The delay in asking for the summons was owing to the steps which Mr. Thacker had taken to elicit an apology such as one gentleman may expect and receive from another, in which, however, he failed. His Worship granted a summons returnable at 10 o'clock on Thursday next (to-morrow.)

Two Hindoos, named Mahashet Appashet and Raghobashet Kesboshet, inhabitants of Chiploon, in the Rutnagherri District, were tried before W. H. Newnham, Esq., C. S., Acting Senior Assistant Judge of the Konkun District, for having on or about the 25th December 1864, cheated and thereby induced one Purshotum Junardhun to deliver to them various account books and other papers. The Judge convicted the first accused and sentenced him to undergo simple imprisonment for one day and thereafter pay a fine Rs. 200, in default to be rigorously imprisoned for one month. The second accused was discharged. On Thursday last a petition was presented on behalf of the accused to the Judges of the High Court, who reversed the finding and sentence, and ordered that the fine if levied be restored, as the acts proved in evidence do not constitute the offence of which the accused had been convicted.

Mr. F. D. Melvill, our Assistant Sessions Judge, left this yesterday to join his new appointment.—*Poona Observer, Jan. 16.*

We understand that Theodore Jensen, Esq., the artist who had taken the Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales to exhibit at the Nagpore Exhibition, is engaged there in painting Portraits for some of the native chieftains, he has already won the prize of a gold medal, for painting the Portrait of R. Temple, Esq., the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.—*Id.*

On Sunday evening last, a very impressive sermon was preached at the station church by the Reverend W. K. Fletcher, M. A., senior Chaplain of the Diocese; the reverend gentleman in the course of his sermon, alluded to the very strenuous exertions displayed by the Bishop and Clergy of the Presidency to restore the Cathedral in Bombay, and begged that his hearers would subscribe in accordance with their means for the carrying out of so laudable an undertaking.—*Id.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 7th Jan. 1866.

OPEN 695¼ MILES.

Coaching	Rs. 72,632	10	2
Merchandize... ... ,, ,, ...	,, 383,616	6	2
Total Rs...	456,249	0	4

CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

The first ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Central India Financial Corporation, Limited, was held on the 15th instant, in the Registered office of the Corporation, in Meadow Street.

Present.—H. Brooke, Esq., Chairman; Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy, Esq.; Pestonjee Eduljee, Esq.; Hormusjee Bazonjee, Esq.; Rustomjee Dorabjee, Esq.; Bomanjee Pestonjee, Esq.; Manockjee Ruttonjee, Esq.; Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, Esq.; Bhasker Sooderjee, Esq.; E. W. Flower, Esq.; Sorab Adurbad, Esq.; Rustomjee Merwanjee Mistry, Esq.; Khodabux Bin Roostum, Esq.; Muncherjee Merwanjee Dadina, Esq.; Pestonjee Dorabjee Writer, Esq.; Pranjeevundass Bydass, Esq.; Pestonjee Cowasjee Ruttondoongee, Esq.; Merwanjee Fakeerjee Morenas, Esq.; Kessowdass Nuthoobhoy, Esq.; Hajee Aroon Mahomed, Esq.; Cursetjee Ruttonjee Jeela, Esq.; Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Soortee, Esq.; Alexander Menesse, Esq.; Ruttonjee Dadabhoy Jeela, Esq.; Doctor Cowasjee Hormusjee; Dhunjeebhoy Hormusjee Commodore, Esq.; and Hormusjee Dadabhoy Jeela, Esq.

The advertisements calling the meeting, and notifying the postponement thereof, having been read—The following Report of the Directors was read by the Chairman to the meeting:—

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED.

GENTLEMEN,—In common with so many similar institutions in Bombay we greatly regret, instead of a good investment of your capital, that we should have to confine ourselves to making you acquainted with the probable losses of the Company.

You will observe that the expenditure is about equal to the earnings from discounts, interests, &c., but there is an amount of Rs. 10,909, expected profit from the purchase and sale of shares, which has not been brought into account, as we believe little or no dividend is to be expected from the estates of the purchasers.

The assets of the Corporation consist almost entirely of shares which are at the moment not of a marketable character, but most of them are of a *bonâ fide* class and will, we believe, in the course of the present year become saleable at a fair price; these we have estimated at twenty per cent below the amount of their paid up capital.

The heavy losses of the Corporation have been entailed by the purchase and sale of one Back Bay share, two Mazagon, and 16 Frere Land shares, the former of which has been sold and the latter are still on hand.

The expected losses of the Corporation may be classed as follows:—

From the purchase and sale of shares for future delivery............................	Rs. 63,222
From the purchase of shares on account of the Corporation	97,115
From Overdue Loans, Bills, Promissory Notes, &c..	7,829
From sale of dead stock	1,200
Total expected loss	Rs. 1,69,366

The total cost value of the assets being about Rs. 4,60,000 there will remain divisible among the shareholders a sum of about Rs 2,90,000, less the expenses of winding up the Company. This we propose should be effected voluntarily, and we would suggest that Messrs. Brodie & Wilson be entrusted with the liquidation.

It now only remains for the Directors to place their resignation in your hands, as they propose only to hold office until such time as the proper steps may be taken for winding up the Corporation.

H. BROOKE, Chairman.
Bombay, 15th January 1866.

BALANCE SHEET MADE UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER 1865.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

DR.		Rs. a. p.
Capital.		
Call from Shareholders on 8,929 Shares at Rs. 50 each.....................		4,46,450 0 0
Debts and Liabilities of the Corporation.		
Suspense and other Accounts		13,627 5 0
	Rupees	4,60,077 5 0

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

CR.		Rs. a. p.
Dead Stock:— *Property held by the Corporation.*		
Office Furniture		2,904 12 0
Debts owing to the Corporation.		
Loans on Securities, Bills Discounted, &c...		2,61,376 13 2
Cash and Investments.		
Share Purchase Account.......	1,85,262 7 11	
Cash in the Bank of Bombay 9,247 7 6		
Petty Cash in hand. 97 9 9	9,345 1 3	
		1,94,607 9 2
Profit and Loss.		
Balance of Profit and Loss Account		688 2 8
	Rupees	4,60,077 5 0

VINAEKRAO B., Accountant.
H. BROOKE, Chairman.
M. ROONAN, Manager.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, MADE UP TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1865.

DR.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
To Charges, viz:—		
Preliminary Expenses.........	8,158 0 0	
Salaries, Office Rent, &c.......	19,348 0 6	
Printing, Stationery, &c......	2,938 10 3	
		30,444 10 9
,, Brokerage		411 0 0
Rupees		30,855 10 9

CR.	Rs. a. p.
By Interest, Discount and Commission Loans, Bills, &c.	30,167 8 1
,, Balance..........................	688 2 8
Rupees	30,855 10 9

VINAEKRAO B., Accountant.
H. BROOKE, Chairman.
M. ROONAN, Manager.

We have examined the accounts and balance sheet and find them correct. The securities are in order, and we consider the estimate of probable losses, referred to in the report, very fair.

BRODIE AND WILSON, Auditors.

Proposed by Mr. E. W. Flower, seconded by Mr. Manockjee Ruttonjee, and carried unanimously:—

That the report now read be received and the suggestion of the Directors that the Company be wound up voluntarily be adopted: the question of the appointment of liquidators to be left to the next meeting to be held on Monday the 5th February.

Proposed by Mr. Muncherjee Merwanjee, seconded by Mr. Keshowdass Nathoobhoy, and carried unanimously:—

That the present Directors, Messrs. H. Brooke, Nowrojee Rastomjee Mottabhoy, and Keshowrao Bhaskerjee, be reappointed, pending the winding up of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. Alexander Menesse, seconded by Mr. Merwanjee Fakeerjee, and carried unanimously:—

That a vote of thanks be given to the Chairman for his conduct in the Chair.—Carried unanimously.

MEETING OF THE BENCH OF JUSTICES.

A quarterly meeting of the Bench of Justices was held in the Town Hall on Monday afternoon—A. R. Scoble, Esq., presiding. There was a good attendance.

APPLICATIONS FOR SUPERANNUATION PENSIONS.

The minutes having been read and confirmed,

Dr. Birdwood requested, as he would have to leave the meeting, that the Bench would take up first the eleventh item of business on the programme—viz., the consideration of applications from Rugoonath Doolba Senoy and Ramcristna Hurree Shastree for superannuation pensions.—Agreed.

These applications were submitted to the Bench with a letter from the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. A. Crawford stated that both of the applicants were old superannuated servants of the Municipality, who, he thought, were justly entitled, after the precedent that had been made in Mr. Watson's case, to some consideration at the hands of the Bench. The second named was the head accountant of the Municipality and had been employed altogether for 15 years; and a clerk in the employment of Government, whose situation was abolished after he had served for that period, received a pension equivalent to a third of his average salary for the last five years. This applicant was in a state of utter penury and had no prospect whatever of obtaining employment. The Controller was of course unable to employ him under the new organisation; and if he were otherwise employed, it could only be in a subordinate position in the office, and even in an inferior capacity he could not serve for many months now. Mr. Crawford hoped the Bench would grant a similar pension in this case to that which was given to Government servants in the same circumstances. The other applicant had been in the establishment for about 20 years, and his situation was likewise abolished about three months ago on the re-organization of the establishment.

Dr. Birdwood begged to propose—"That Ramcristna Hurree Shastree, the late accountant, be allowed a pension equal to one-third of his average salary for the preceding five years, with effect from the date of his services being dispensed with; and that Rugoonath Doolba Senoy, late clerk in the Municipal Commissioner's Office, be allowed a pension equal to one-half of his average salary for the previous five years.

Mr. Venayekrao Juggonath Sunkersett seconded.

Mr. Heycock thought, with regard to these claims, that there was a difference between the Government and the Bench in this respect, that when persons entered the service of Government they knew that a pension of so much would be granted at the end of a certain number of years; and in all probability the wages were lower in consideration of that circumstance. With respect to the Municipality, it was well known to those persons during the whole time they were serving it, that no pension was likely to be granted; and he confessed he was not aware of any law under which the Bench had power to give such pensions. He believed that in the case of Mr. Watson a bad precedent had been made. Now they were asked to confirm that precedent in a manner which would fix it as a precedent for future guidance; and every person whom they employed would look for a pension as a matter of course. He did not wish to be hard upon the two applicants, but he should like to see a fixed rule upon which the Municipality was to act with respect to these servants. He thought, too, that there ought to have been some reference made to the rules upon which it was proposed to go in granting these pensions: he, for one, did not think they had power to give them.

Mr. Crawford did not think there was any general rule in regard to pensions, but the present cases were exceptional and could be dealt with as such. It was not making any rule on the subject, because the circumstances, so far as they knew, were not likely to occur again.

The Chairman agreed with Mr. Heycock, that it would be inadvisable to make any precedent or rule with regard to pensions. He thought, however, the difficulty might be met, if instead of allowing the applicants pensions upon any fixed system, pensions were to be granted in these two cases of a fixed sum per month. In that way the Bench would not be committed to any principle. He suggested to Dr. Birdwood, that in the one case he should propose a pension of Rs. 40, and in the other of Rs. 25 a month. He did not think that the Bench would be very far wrong in allowing these pensions, but he would not like that it should be understood that a principle was established.

Dr. Birdwood, as suggested by the Chairman, amended his motion by proposing that a pension of Rs. 40 per mensem be granted to Ramcristna Hurree Shastree, and a pension of Rs. 25 to Rugoonath Doolby Senoy.

This was unanimously agreed to.

OVERBRIDGES VS. A H H LEVEL.

The Clerk read the following communication from the Under Secretary to Government, enclosing a copy of a letter which had been received from Captain Sherard Osborn, R. N., in regard to this question:

General Department, Bombay Castle, 20th Dec. 1865.
To the Clerk of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to Government endorsement No. 2094 dated 21st ulto., I am directed to forward the accompanying copy of a letter from Captain S. Osborn, Agent G. I. P. Railway, No. 6223 dated 30th ulto. and to request that you will favour Government with an intimation of the views of the Worshipful Bench of H. M.'s Justices of the Peace, on the point noticed in Captain Osborn's 4th paragraph.—I have the honour to be, &c.

H. E. JACOMB,
Under Secretary to Government.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company's Offices,
Bombay, 30th November 1865.

To H. Birdwood, Esq., Under Secretary to Government.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., No. 2093, informing me the Government desire the Overbridges Committee to meet and discuss the proposition of Mr. Ormiston to raise the G. I. P. Railway on a viaduct over that portion of the line which lies contiguous to the Elphinstone Land and Press Company's premises.

2. It is unnecessary for me to inform the Government that I have no instructions from the Board of Directors of this Company to enter into any undertaking involving an alteration of our railway from a low level to a high level railway over any portion of the line, but I have written confidentially as well as officially upon the subject to the Board by the mail of the 29th instant, requesting instructions and permission to deal with the scheme if found perfectly feasible and in no way sacrificing our interests.

3. The plans and estimates are now with our Chief Engineer, who is carefully considering the proposition, and testing the levels, figures, &c.

4. Directly the Government are pleased to inform me that the Worshipful Bench of Justices concur in the very just views expressed in the letter dated 21st November 1865, a copy of which you have enclosed, I will immediately invite the members of the Committee to meet; but I agree with Government that it would be a waste of time for a Committee to discuss the subject with any previous limitation as to the extent of the liabilities of any of the parties concerned in sharing the expense.—I have the honour to be &c.,

S. OSBORN,
Captain, Royal Navy, and Agent.

The Chairman said the only point in the letter from Mr. Under Secretary Jacomb, which required any notice, had already been dealt with by the Bench in considering a former communication, and a resolution been passed upon it—he meant the question of the Bench entering into this subject previous to considering the extent of its liability. Therefore, it would be sufficient to record this correspondence.—Agreed.

HOUSE RATE.

The Clerk read a copy of a formal Government resolution which had been transmitted to the Bench, on the subject of a notification fixing the annual rate on houses, buildings, and lands for 1866 at 6 per cent per annum to be published in the *Government Gazette.*

THE MARKETMEN AND THEIR PETITION.

The Clerk read a communication from Mr. Under Secretary Jacomb, dated 16th December 1865, forwarding a copy of the following reply which he had sent to Cooverjee Cowasjee and others, marketmen, dealers in vegetable, fruits, &c., of Bombay, in reply to their petition:—

"In reply to your petition dated in November last I am directed to inform you that the measure you appeal against has been authorized by law, and that if you have any objections to urge as to the manner in which it is proposed to give effect to this law you should lay them before the Worshipful Bench of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.—By order (Signed) H. E. Jacomb, Under Secretary to Government."

Mr. Crawford thought it would only be necessary to record this correspondence, as since the petition was prepared by the marketmen they had come to understand their own interest and to see matters in a proper light. He would take this opportunity of informing the Bench that in the event of the marketmen having held out he had made arrangements, through the courtesy of Captain Osborn, by which he would have been able to supply Bombay with vegetables at a very reasonable cost, Captain Osborn having kindly consented to bring in vegetables from Poona for three months free of cost until the marketmen should come to their senses. But he was now able to say that things had turned out otherwise.

The Clerk read a fresh petition from the marketmen beseeching the Bench to reconsider their "deplorable circumstances" as set forth in their former petition, a copy of which was attached.

These documents were simply recorded.

APPLICATION FOR A REWARD FOR SERVICES.

The Clerk read the following communication, which had been addressed to him:—

Sir,—I respectfully solicit the honour of your submitting to the Worshipful Bench this my application for a reward for services I have done the Municipality. (2.) I was engaged in November last year as assistant clerk, and in December I originated and subsequently carried out an improved system of record keeping (vide accompaniment *a.*) (3). The second service was pointing out the error in the old system of account, and it may be seen on comparing my memorandum with Dr. Pelly's pamphlet that the most valuable suggestion in the chapter of accounts were mine. (4). My third service was showing the new Municipal Commissioner the defects in the previous arrangement of the establishment and the way to rearrange it properly. Accompaniment *c* gave the first tangible basis for a reorganization at a time when there was no proposal even in Dr. Pelly's report, except that of the head of each branch for an enlargement of his branch as it stood, Dr. Hewlett having merely offered to do Mr. Pelly's work. (5). These exceptional services were done in addition to my ordinary work of drafting letters, supervising the correspondence branch of the clerks' office, reducing it to order, improving forms, &c.; and I find that I have been a loser by joining my appointment, the amount of pay I drew—about Rs. 2,800—being less than the loss I suffered in selling off my photographic stock; whilst there is also another loss from my enforced idleness consequent on being thrown out of employment at a time when there was no demand for such services as I can perform. (6). I trust that the simplicity of the solutions will not conceal their merit as regards the importance of the conclusions or the difficulty of the questions, and that it will please the Worshipful Bench to mark their appreciation of my services by a pecuniary reward.—I have the honour to be &c., P. Higgins,——Khetwaddy, Bombay, 18th Dec. 1865.

The Clerk supposed he need not read the accompaniments to this letter, which were numerous and lengthy.

Mr. Crawford was sorry that the time of the Bench should be taken up by this application. Mr. Higgins had rendered no service to the Municipality, nor was he entitled to any reward. He had been a clerk in the office and would have been so now, but that he chose, under Mr. Beyts, just after he (Mr. Crawford) joined, to disobey some orders, and in fact to refuse to recognise the head clerks. He was afterwards told that in consequence of the reorganization his services would no longer be required. Since that time he had been in the habit of writing effusions to Government on Municipal subjects, some of which had been referred to him (the Municipal Commissioner) for his remarks. Mr. Crawford enabled the Bench to judge for themselves of the value of those effusions, by reading some extracts from them, by which it appeared that Mr. Higgins had proffered suggestions in regard to the overbridges question, the sanitary condition of Back Bay, and a number of other important matters.

The letter was recorded without further comment.

THE GOVERNMENT GRANT OF A SITE FOR NEW MARKETS.

The Clerk read a copy of a Government resolution granting a site of land on the Esplanade for new public markets. The resolution stated—"The plans should be submitted for approval, but Government do not consider that any rent should be charged to the Municipality as the markets will be like other buildings for the benefit of the whole community."

The Chairman proposed "that the thanks of the Bench be offered to Government for their grant of a site on the Esplanade for the erection of public markets."

Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy seconded.—Agreed.

CONTRACT FOR FEEDING BULLOCKS.

The contract which the Municipal Commissioner had chosen for "feeding municipal bullocks" was submitted to the Bench for sanction.

Mr. Crawford remarked that in his budget he had estimated the feeding of bullocks at an average, per pair, of Rs. 31 monthly. The present contract was not so low—being at an average for the year of Rs. 34-7-1—but was nevertheless very moderate; it included shoeing, physic—(laughter)—and green grass.

The contract was sanctioned.

BYE LAWS FOR REGULATING THE SUPPLY OF WATER.

Printed copies of "Draft byelaws for regulating the supply of water in Bombay" were circulated amongst the members of the Bench.

Mr. Crawford, in asking the Bench to sanction them, said that byelaws already existed for regulating the supply of water, but did not appear to be very generally known. The new byelaws were more or less modifications of the former ones, and the modifications were made by Dosabhoy Framjee—formerly the assessor of water rates—and himself. They had struck out some useless provisions in the old byelaws, and had inserted some new ones. The 14th (see below) he thought was particularly required. He had had a great many appeals from poor tenants occupying perhaps a fifth part of a house who had been assessed under the previous byelaws on the valuation of the old house—which was of course an excessive charge, and this new law had been introduced to meet such cases.

Mr. Heycock, referring to the 10th byelaw, asked if there was any check to prevent plumbers making excessive charges for the work they executed? He had heard many complaints regarding the high charges of the Gas Company, which he was told were about 87 per cent. over the cost price, or over the outlay—he did not remember which.

Mr. Crawford replied that the section to which Mr. Heycock referred was not a new one, and that plumbers' charges were all regulated and always had been.

After some further conversation, and one or two amendments suggested by the Commissioner himself had been made, the byelaws were, on the motion of Mr. Crawford seconded by Lieut. Col. Leckie, adopted as follows:—

PUBLIC SERVICE.

1. No dirty pot, chatty, or other vessel shall be used by any person or persons for drawing water from any of the Public Wells or Tanks.

2. No pot, chatty, or other vessel shall be rinsed out, washed, or cleansed in any of the said Wells or Tanks, and no water shall be thrown back into any such Wells or Tanks.

3. No horses, cattle, sheep, or other animals shall be washed in any of the said Wells or Tanks.

4. No person shall bathe in any Vehar water Well or Tank.

5. No carts, horses, or cattle, with the exception of "water bullocks," shall be taken or allowed to go upon the pavement surrounding any Well or Tank.

PRIVATE SERVICE.

6. The Superintendents of Wards, or any other officer appointed by the Municipal Commissioner, are to be at liberty, on giving twelve hours' notice, to enter, between sunrise and sunset, into any house or building to which water is laid on from the Main, for the purpose of inspecting the water pipes, cisterns, meters, and other things connected with the supply of water to such house or building.

7. No pipes must be attatched to the works or to any pipe or apparatus connected there with, nor must any alterations of pipes or extensions of the supplies of water be made without the consent of the Municipal Commissioner or officer authorised by him being first obtained and all works thus sanctioned must be executed by "authorised Plumbers," as hereinafter described.

8. Meters, which will be supplied by the Municipal Commissioner at the cost of the house owners, must, except in cases of contract under Sec. 86 of the Municipal Act, be fixed wherever water is used for ornamental or irrigational purposes.

9. The drawing cocks must be of brass, and of the kind called "Screw Down," and no cocks will be allowed except such as open and close slowly.

10. Inasmuch as it is essential to the protection of the interests of the consumers that the works to be done by Plumbers should be well executed, no Plumber will be allowed to perform any work connected with the supply of water, until he shall have been admitted and enrolled by authority of the Municipal Commissioner as an "authorised Plumber," and shall have entered into written agreement to conform to the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioner, and if at any time afterwards any such Plumber shall be found guilty of breaking or evading the said rules and regulations, or shall refuse to communicate any information required of him in regard to any work done by him or under his superintendence, his name will be struck off the list of "authorised Plumbers, and he will not afterwards be allowed to perform any work connected with the water supply.

11. Water, when delivered through meters, will be charged for at the rate of 1 Rupee per thousand gallons, the measurement to be taken from the dial plate of the meter by the Ward Superintendent or other authorised officer.

12. The rate for water not supplied through meter will be—

5 per cent. on the 1st hundred.
2½ do. on the 2nd hundred.
1¼ do. on the 3rd and each successive hundreds of the assessed monthly rental of the house.

13. No house will be supplied with water at a less charge than one Rupee per mensem; and whenever the rate under the foregoing rules would amount to less than that sum, the charge made will be one Rupee.

14. Persons occupying a portion of the house or building, who have obtained a supply of water expressly for themselves, will be charged only upon the assessed valuation of the part or portion of the house or building occupied by them, provided that the connection be not accessible to other persons.

15. The occupation of a house for 15 days and upwards shall render the occupier liable to pay a whole month's water rate, and the occupation of a house less than 15 days shall render the occupier liable to water rate of half a month.

16. No remission of rate will under any circumstances be allowed, except in cases where the supply of water is cut off for more than three days consecutively through defects in the Main, and such remissions will only be granted to persons applying for the same within one week from the date of such stoppage, the amount of the remission being deducted from the bill of the following quarter.

17. Occupiers becoming subject to water rate should, before changing residence, give notice in writing to the Superintendent of Ward as to the place and number of the house they have removed to, and in the event of their removal without such notice, they will be liable to water rate on their former habitation until such notice is received, in addition to a penalty for breach of By-Laws.

Power of Commissioner to cut off Water Supply.

18. Without prejudice, and in addition to the rights and remedies of the Commissioner in respect to any breach of the By-Laws, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner or officers authorised by him at any time to cut off the connection between the private pipes and the public main in any of the following events:—

1st.—In default of payment of water rate within five days after same shall have been demanded.
2nd.—If any house-owner or occupier, whose house is supplied with water otherwise than through meters, shall permit any person or persons not living in the house to take water from their pipes or shall give any water to them from their pipes.
3rd.—If the owner or occupier of any house shall wilfully or negligently damage his meter or private service pipe.
4th.—In case of the leakage of pipes or other defects in the private service arrangements.
5th.—If water shall be allowed to run to waste after the owner or occupier of the house has been twice warned not to allow it to do so.

19. The Municipal Commissioner is hereby and by Section 260 of Act II. of 1865 empowered to impose such reasonable penalties as he may think fit, not exceeding Rs. 20 per each breach of these By-laws, and in case of a continued breach, penalties not exceeding Rs. 10 for each day such breach is continued after notice from the Commissioner to abstain from such breach.

TOWN DUTIES COMMITTEE.

A letter was laid on the table from Mr. Munguldass Nathoobhoy consenting, and one from Mr. Andrew Grant declining, to act on the Committee appointed to consider and recommend on what articles and at what rate import town duties should be levied.

EXCHANGE OF LAND NEAR CHURNEY ROAD.

The Chairman moved "that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to purchase from Mr. Eduljee Framjee Dhondy for Rs. 1,830 a piece of land containing 18,364 square yards situate near the Churney Road and adjoining the oart of Pandoorung Bhiccajee; and that the Municipal Commissioner be authorised to sell to Mr. Eduljee Framjee Dhondy for Rs. 1,830 a piece of land containing 9,182 square yards abutting on the said Churney Road and adjoining other land of the said Eduljee Framjee Dhondy." The Chairman remarked that this application was made to the Bench because, although the Act gave power to the Commissioner with the sanction of the Justices to purchase or to sell land for public purposes, yet it gave no power to him to effect an exchange of land—which was what was proposed to be done in the present instance. It appeared that the Justices were in possession of a certain piece of land fronting upon Churney Road, and it was proposed by the owner of the land immediatly adjoining it, that in consideration of the Municipality making over to him a portion of the property, he would make over to the Municipality a much larger extent of land behind that portion of the property which would remain in the possession of the Municipality. The matter had been considered by the Municipal Committee and they thought it was a desirable exchange. But there

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being no provision in the Act for an exchange, it was necessary first of all that there should be a conveyance drawn up for the transfer of the land; and the result would be that for rather more than half of their property upon Churney Road they would get a large portion of land which they could either sell or build upon, or put to some other purpose, and give in exchange for it a piece of land which from its narrow limits was of no use to the Municipality at present except for a shed for water carts. The Municipal Commissioner informed him that it was part of the arrangement that Mr. Edulјee Framjee Dhondy should pay all the expenses connected with the transaction.

Mr. Heycock seconded.—Agreed.

The meeting then separated.

FORT POLICE COURT.—16th Jan.

(Before J. P. Bickersteth, Esq.)

Petty Theft at the Sailors' Home.—Babajee Hurry was charged with stealing a book, a sheet, and a pair of scissors from the Sailors' Home. It appears that on Sunday night last, the prisoner was prevented from entering the Sailors' Home by Mr. James Davies, gate-keeper, because he had been discharged from service by the Superintendent. In consequence of what the hamal told him, Mr. Davies searched the prisoner's bedding and found under it a sheet which he recognised to be the property of the Home. He then locked up the sheet and the prisoner's box in the baggage room until the following morning when the prisoner came and was questioned about the articles. He said the sheet had been given him to sew. He had, however, no witnesses and His Worship, adjudging him guilty of having a sheet in his possession which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen, fined him Rs. 5; in default of payment to be imprisoned for 14 days with hard labour.

Violence against a woman.—Abraham Luiza Rozario was again placed at the bar on a charge of committing violence against the person of a Portuguese woman, named Feliciana de Souza, a mother of six children. Dr. Francis Broughton, a Surgeon Major in the Bombay Army and Surgeon to the Bombay Police, was examined today as a witness for the prosecution, and His Worship committed the prisoner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Caught in the fact.—Goolamshaw Mahomed-shaw, a Mahomedan beggar, charged Shaik Currim Chotoo with stealing a handkerchief, containing 4 annas and 8 pies, being all that he had in this world. Complainant stated that, after 11 P. M. on Monday night, he went to sleep on the Esplanade with a handkerchief, containing the small amount mentioned, under his head. At midnight he was awakened by some one snatching it from under head, when he got up, and caught the prisoner. A policeman searched the latter and found the handkerchief and the money in his possession.

The prisoner said: The prosecutor and I got drunk, and the prosecutor robbed me of the handkerchief. I cried out, when the prosecutor turned the tables on me.

His Worship found him guilty, and sentenced him to jail for fourteen days with hard labour.

(Before Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq.)

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Coorjee Jeena, a share broker, was charged at the instance of Mr. Pragjee Damodhur, a Bhattia merchant, with criminal breach of trust and dishonest misappropriation of 50 shares of the China Bank, and with cheating and dishonestly inducing a delivery of the same.

Mr. Anstey appeared for the prosecution.

Dr Dallas for the defence.

Pragjee Damodhur, the prosecutor, stated that he was a merchant, and knew Tricumlall Girdhaulal, a broker, with whom he had a communication on the 9th instant, on the subject of 50 shares of the China Bank. In consequence of that communication, witness sent Tricumlal to the prisoner. Shortly afterwards he returned to witness in company of the prisoner, to where he was sitting in his carriage at the share market, opposite the Mercantile Bank. Prisoner told him (witness) that he had purchased his receipt for 50 shares of the China Bank, at 2½ per cent. for ready cash; and asked him to give the receipt to Tricumlal. Witness gave the receipt to the latter, who went away with the prisoner. It was agreed that the prisoner should give Rs 1,050 to Tricumlal as witness's broker, because prisoner said he had no money with him. The same evening Tricumlal went to witness alone; and in consequence of what he said witness took him in his own carriage to the prisoner's house. He was not at home, and they had to wait some time. When he came, Tricumlal told him, in presence of the witness, that it was not good for him that he neither paid the money nor returned the receipt for the shares. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the receipt, and pretended not to know either the witness or Tricumlal. Bhanjee Dharumsey was then present. They told prisoner that he was a respectable man and should not act in the way he had done. He thereupon said that he had swallowed several such receipts, and ordered them to quit his premises, and telling them to do what they could against him. Witness and Tricumlal then went to Mr. Edginton to complain. The receipt was the witness's own property. When witness left prisoner's house, he heard him say that he had bought the receipt from Sunkerlal. Witness did not know the latter.

In cross-examination by Dr. Dallas, the witness admitted that he had known prisoner for a long time as a respectable man, but never had dealings with him. Witness had the 50 shares of the China Bank for the last three or four months with him. When witness was at the prisoner's house, the latter did not say that he was willing to give back the shares to the person from whom he got them. He did not state that person owed money.

Several other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, after which His Worship postponed the case until Thursday next (tomorrow.) The prisoner was admitted to bail.

The Mint Robbery.—His Worship this day committed *Rama Essoo*, a workman in the melting department of the Bombay Mint, to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions on a charge of stealing a piece of silver from the Mint, the property of Her Majesty's Government.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—16th Jan.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

A Warning to buggy drivers.—A hack buggy driver, by name Ally Hussein, was placed at the bar, charged with allowing one Mahomed Salamon to ride in his buggy without the consent of the hirer.

From the evidence of Mr. Abraham Warren, an inspector of gas metres, it appears that he hired the prisoner's buggy in the Girgaum Road on Monday last, to take him to Mazagon. On the road the prisoner picked up another man. The complainant objected to the man being taken into the buggy, but the buggywalla regardless of what he said, took the man in. Mr. Warren shortly afterwards saw a European constable, to whom he spoke on the subject. The constable after hearing what the prisoner had to say, took him into custody.

His Worship convicted the offender, and sentenced him to pay a fine of ten rupees.

Theft.—Jaffer Abbux and Runsord Dawa were brought up yesterday, charged with stealing a brass lamp, a quantity of brass screws and one file, of the aggregate value of Rs. 23-8, the property of one Rymonjee Khanbhoy.

On the charge being established against the prisoners, and they being old offenders, His Worship sentenced each to be imprisoned for six months in the County Gaol with hard labour.

The first accused was again placed at the bar, for stealing two *Dhoturs*, belonging to one Gopall Mabadoo. The prisoner at once pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for a further period of three months in the County Jail.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Jurisdiction.

Wednesday, 10th Jan. 1866.

(Before the Hon'ble Justices Westropp and Tucker.)

The Queen against Luxia Dhondee.

Murder.—Luxia Dhondee, caste Mahar, aged 25 years, was tried before Arthur St. John Richardson, Esq., Session Judge of Ahmednuggur, for having committed the murder of his wife named Nuggee. The following is the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The accused Luxia Dhondee is charged with the murder of his wife Nuggee by cutting her throat with the intention of causing her death on Monday 25th December 1865. There is recorded in evidence a statement made by the accused before Mr. Waldington, the Magistrate, in which the accused admitted that he did cut the throat of Nuggee, the woman, with a razor. That he had accused his wife of adultery with one Maroatee, and she had admitted her guilt; whereupon as he had when he left the house to go into the fields, brought a razor with him, to cut her throat. Hence the accused has acknowledged the determined intention of cutting his wife's throat he formed before he left his house, and for the furtherance of that purpose he brought with him a razor. That razor was found in the field at the place indicated by the accused in the presence of witnesses. That razor, the father of the accused has decared is one belonging to his house used by the family, and which was given to the deceased to deposit in an earthen jar, that is until required, and not, as urged in order that the deceased alone should be able to dispose of it. Where the razor was found, the glass bracelets which are broken on the death of a husband by Hindoo widows were found broken. A necklace of beads proved to have been worn by the deceased and shoes proved to be those worn by the accused were found and also a stick carried ordinarily by the accused. All these things indicate that the accused was in company with the deceased when and where the wounds on her throat, neck and hand were inflicted, so that his having carried her to his father's house may indicate a return of affection, or a mere instinctive effort of self preservation, founded on the hope that by his aid, if her life were preserved, the assault would not form the subject of a criminal prosecution. The accused when he brought his wife to his father's house wore a black blanket, on which witnesses observed recent stains of dry blood. The deceased Nuggee was brought to the Civil Hospital at Nuggur on the evening of 27th September and died there on 3rd October 1865. She had, it appears, during the 26th, had a miscarriage. The Civil Surgeon's opinion on oath before the Court attributed that miscarriage solely to the effect of the shock to the nervous system caused by the injuries received to her throat. The Civil Surgeon is of opinion that from the highly nervous temperament and slight bodily strength of the deceased, that it is to him incredible that the deceased could have with her own hand inflicted such an extensive and severe wound as that on her throat, or such a peculiar wound both as to position and appearance as that on the left cheek. The presumption is irresistibly is raised that the accused and no other man than he inflicted the wounds on the deceased Nuggee, and that those wounds were the immediate and chief cause of her death. Under the circumstances on evidence, the accused must be held convicted of the murder of his wife; and the Court is unable to discover from the evidence any ground upon which the punishment of death might be remitted. The Court, not concurring with Assessor Hooroodeen Dossunjee, but concurring with Babadoormul Khoondurmul, finds that Luxia is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely that he did commit murder and did thereby commit an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code; and the Court directs that the accused do undergo the punishment of death. The sentence is subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature.

Resolution of the High Court. The Court commute the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner to one of transportation for life.

SPORTING.

A return match will be played on Thursday, the 18th instant, at Colaba ground, between the Prince of Wales C. Club and H. M.'s 4th King's Regiment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A Lover of Justice should put himself in communication with the party direct.

BARRISTERS AND ATTORNEYS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Dear Sir,—In the *London Times* on the second of February 1862 the following letter appeared and caused a good deal of discussion at the time. As the subject of this letter is now being pretty freely ventilated in Bombay and as I consider it one of vastimportance to both branches of the profession and to the public at large, I send it to you for insertion without comment.

A BARRISTER.

16th January.

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—A correspondent invites attention to the recent disbarring of a barrister by the Benchers of his Inn of Court for having undertaken professional business without the intervention of any attorney. The barrister referred to has, in a petition, to the Lord Chancellor, which he has published, represented his offence to have been merely of that character; but I can assure your correspondent that, the real charge was of a totally different nature. If the quondam barrister desires the real merits of his case to be known, he can attain his end by an appeal to the Judges.

I may, however, avail myself of the opportunity of correcting an error very prevalent among attorneys and solicitors, and which, for obvious reasons, they are anxious to encourage. The public, for their own interest, should be made aware that there is no obstacle founded on law, custom, usage, or etiquette to prevent a barrister from advising a client either on a case stated, or in conference at his chambers, or from receiving an honorarium for doing so, without the intervention of any attorney or solicitor. Nay, more, a barrister would neglect his duty and expose himself to reproach if he failed to give the benefit of his learning and experience to any one who applied to him.

Certain it is that there is no written law to prevent his doing so, and equally certain that no barrister has ever been disbarred, or even censured, for doing so, and it is well known that it was formerly the universal practice of barristers, and afforded them a rich source of income honorably gained and to the great advantage of their clients and themselves. The practice of the English bar is, as far as I have been able to ascertain, in perfect harmony with that of all the Continental and Scotch bars, which recognize consultations with clients as a part of their regular duties.

In many cases, doubtless, the knowledge and ability of a barrister would be more advantageously applied to the case of a client if the facts were previously sifted, but I confess after an experience of twenty years, I have invariably found that an interview of a few minutes, with the person who has consulted me through his attorney, has thrown more light on his case than the "case for opinion" stated by his attorney, so often inaccurate and almost invariably deficient in information on some material point, and attended with so much useless expense.

The rule, as I understand it (and I have taken great pains to inform myself by consulting several of the most experienced and leading members of the bar), is, that, a barrister is at liberty to advise and consult with any one at his chambers, and even to receive a brief from any client who appears in person, but he must not go out of his chambers (except to the Courts) for the transaction of any business.

How the notion sprung up that a barrister is not to be approached except through an attorney, it is difficult to say, although it is easy to understand how and by whom it has been encouraged.

2nd February 1862. A BARRISTER.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—Allow me to say a few words with reference to the report of the case of the Broker's Loan, Discount and Banking Company *vs.* Gungadass Toolseydass, which appeared in your issue of yesterday.

I was the plaintiff's solicitor in Court during the whole of the time occupied by the discussion, and I think, I can state without fear of contradiction, that neither your paper or the *Times of India* had a reporter present—there *was*, however, an experienced short-hand writer in Court, whose report I have reason to believe went to the *Times of India*. Whence *yours* was obtained I can only guess, but that it is incorrect and happily adapted to mislead, I distinctly affirm.

You make *Mr. Bayley* state that he was instructed to object to Mr. Anstey being heard. Whoever supplied you with this information, wilfully misrepresented the fact. Mr. Bayley did *not* say he was instructed to do any such thing, and in fact he had received no such instructions from me—he would not even say he *contended* but simply that he *submitted*. The *Times of India* reports *verbatim* what he said. I, for one, whilst heartily wishing him out of Bombay, have no objection to Mr. Anstey getting all the business to which his merits or demerits entitle him, and was rather satisfied than otherwise to see him to-day, pleading in the Police Court before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, instructed in person by a Financial Director.

To me it is comparatively a matter of indifference whether Mr. Anstey draws pleadings and appears in the High Court uninstructed by an attorney or not. If such be his right, it will doubtless be conceded to him. All that I, and probably many more of my profession, object to is being made the medium of communication between that gentleman and his clients.

Your report is in numerous other particulars incorrect and calculated to mislead, but let that pass. I address you merely to get myself right and to correct the erroneous impression which readers of your paper must entertain that Mr. Bayley submitted the point he did for the decision of the Court at my instigation or on my instructions, the reverse being the truth.—I am &c. W. H. CRAWFORD.

P. S.—I should add that I was not aware until I left the Court and then only accidentally, that the proceedings had been taken down at all.

ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED.)

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—As a shareholder in the above Corporation, may I through the medium of your journal, ask the Directors, (as we have had no opportunity of doing so at the public meeting, which according to the articles of association ought to have been called within one year of the formation of the Company, and every twelve months afterwards, but which they have studiously ignored), questions:—

1st. Why has there been no public meeting to lay before the shareholders a resume of the state of affairs of the Corporation; and as there has been none, is it because the affairs of the Corporation cannot bear light, or to be shown to the world?

2nd. Are they not in the most wilful manner keeping open an establishment, at a large expense, which every reasonable man in Bombay, including the two only European Directors who ever sat at the Board, has openly said ought to be wound up?

3rd. Are they not, through such conduct, making the position of every shareholder, who is liable for any call they may make, much worse, by every thousand rupees they spend?

4th. What slightest chance, or hope of doing any good, is there to be derived, in keeping open the doors of an establishment, which, if report speaks true, has liabilities at every Bank, which they cannot meet, and which are renewed at heavy interest, and without the slightest ulterior benefit to any one concerned, but the contrary?

5th. By what right are they Directors at all, being self nominated, and *not one*, as the articles of association enjoin upon them to do, having retired at the end of the year from office and allowed the shareholders to re-elect them, or put others in their place? And may I put in conclusion *one* question to the shareholders, why do we keep open our liability, in a concern, which is not conducted according to our articles of association, and which articles, the Directors by their acts openly repudiate, and why do we not insist upon these gentlemen, who manage our affairs, without any authority whatever from us, to lay before us the exact position of affairs, their cash balance, if any, their losses, which must be enormous—and should we judge, as we have every right to do, that things are not as they should be, which from all accounts, is only too much to be apprehended? Let us act as our position behoves us to do, and insist upon the winding up of the concern under the Official Assignee.

VIGILANT.

JOINT STOCK CORPORATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—"Companys Articles of Association," in a letter, which appears in your paper of to-day is wrong in supposing, that the "stimulus" given by your correspondents upon the Joint Stock Corporation possesses little interest, except to a small class of the community. There are very many members of this community, who, like a "deluded shareholder," invested their capital in that Corporation, not with a view to speculation, but led by the reputed respectability, and business habits of the manager, and Directors, and by the representations made of the prospects of the concern. Your correspondent of to-day says, that "each deluded shareholder has a different edition of the same tale. Each imagines he has made out a case, when he recollects that he bought his shares at high premium, and that they are now at a discount." I hope the shareholders will, at the annual meeting, investigate the subject embraced in the above quotation, under all its bearings, with a view to placing before the public at that "stage," such "knowledge of its inmost concerns" as they have since acquired. Will your correspondent undertake to say, that the Directors believed the shares to be worth what was then paid for them, or through what means it came to pass, that the shares rose to so high a premium? Your correspondent may rest assured that the first question to be discussed at the annual meeting, is not one of winding up the Corporation, but, how the affairs of the concern have been conducted during the year. With this object in wiew the *deluded* and *unfortunate* shareolders, have from time to time been calling the attention of other shareholders in your paper to the state of the institution, not to excite commiseration, as your correspondent implies, but to obtain, 1st, a clear and honest statement of the exact position of the Company and 2ndly to have, as suggested by "several shareholders," in your paper of 23rd November, the accounts audited by trustworthy European auditors, in the hope that shares which are now unsaleable may be shown to have some market value. At the present moment, there are shareholders who would, at any loss, be glad to get rid of all connection with the concern and its liabilities. Mr. Coke's reported resignation, the reported retirement of the auditors, and lately, of some of the Directors, have not tended to increase the confidence of shareholders, many of whom require a clear and unvarnished account of the transactions of the Joint Stock Corporation during the past year, *and they will have one too*, at any COST.

16th January.

THE BYCULLA SCHOOLS—EXPULSION OF SEVENTEEN CHILDREN.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—The Byculla Schools are fast dwindling down in the estimation of all that take an interest in the above institution. A more scandalous piece of injustice, perpetrated a few days back, was never heard of—I mean by the expulsion of *seventeen* girls from that institution. The facts of the case are as follow:—Previous to the annual vacation, the parents of these children applied to the Secretary to allow their children to spend the vacation with them, which request was acceded to. When the vacation came to a close the childen were taken back to the school; and on their arrival at the school one of the mistresses stationed herself at the door, with list in hand, and refused admittance to seventeen of them. On being interrogated with by the parents, they were referred to the head mistress, who very coolly asked them if they received no note from the Secretary, wherein was stated the cause of their expulsion. The parents one and all denied ever having received any note from that functionary; and further stated that if they had received such a note they would not put themselves to inconvenience in bringing their children there—not only incurring a waste of time, but money also. Will the Secretary explain how these notes were despatched? Were they set by poat, or by the hands of a coolie? For my part I doubt whether any note was sent at all! The head mistress further told the parents that "children with parents well to do must do for them, and the Byculla Schools would support the orphans." This assertion I quite coincide with. But why was not this objection raised before? Now I can point out several children in those schools whose parents are well to do; and why were not those children expelled? There are many Portuguese children admitted: and why not soldiers' offsprings? I know one of the children out of the seventeen whose father served in the army for seventeen years, and on the admission of his daughter in the school the sum of one rupee besides the child's Government pay (Rs. 5) was deducted from his pay monthly for her tuition. Certainly the child's mother has since married, and is, through the blessing of God, in tolerable circumstances; but that is no reason why her child should be expelled from the school; the committee must consider the many vicissitudes and trouble the child's *real* father endured whilst in the army. Looking to all this, the child, I say, should be received in school on the same terms as on her admission, without being ejected by the powers that be. Soldiers, it must be remembered, subscribe monthly, according to rank, to the above institution; and why is this subscription levied? So that on their decease their children could find an home and be cared after. If this care and attention is denied their offsprings, what earthly use is there for their subscribing to the schools. Pardon the liberty I take in addressing you; but the necessity of the case demands an immediate investigation. ONE INTERESTED.

16th January.

THE NAGPORE EXHIBITION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,—It is believed that you will be glad to have the following information in reference to the subjoined extract, from the letter of your Special Correspondent at the Nagpore Exhibition, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 5th January:—

"In looking over the names of the Committee, I observe a great preponderance of civil officials. Why more military men do not appear on the list I know not; whether it was that they were unwilling to come, for lack of interest, or whether they were not invited to join, I cannot inform you. Perhaps it was thought that the military community was sufficiently represented by Colonel Taylor and Lieutenant Vertue. Whatever the cause, I think the result is to be regretted. I must remark also on the almost total absence of any of the uncovenanted community in the Committee."

It is inferred from these remarks, that the list of the Committee seen by your Special Correspondent was defective, or that he may have been misinformed, as to the profession of the persons named; for an examination of the correct list, herewith enclosed, brings out not only different but entirely contrary results, as is demonstrated by the following analysis:—

Covenanted Civil Servants.

President of Committee, Mr. Egerton, C. S. —*Committee*—Messrs. Bernard, C. S., Rivett Carnac, C. S., Low. C. S., Lyall, C. S.

Military Officers in Civil Employ.

Colonel Taylor, Lieut. Vertue, Lieut. Noverre, Colonel Tripe, M. N. I., Major Pearse, R. A.

Military Officers not in Civil Employ.

Captain Manners, H. M. 1st Royals, Captain Dangerfield, R. A., Captain Playfair, R. A., Lieutenant Oldham, R. E.

Medical Officers.

Dr. Townsend, Dr. Abbott.

Non-Official Gentlemen.

Mr. Brereton, Mr. Dangerfield, C. E., Mr. Robertson, C. E., Mr. Cursetjee and six native gentlemen.

Uncovenanted Officers.

Mr. Ross, Mr. Sterndale, Mr. Biggs, Mr. Munton, Mr. Law, and Mr. Barclay.

It thus appears that the non-official element is numerically the strongest of all, and that the Covenanted Civil Servants constitute the smallest of the several sections of the Committee, when the Military Officers in civil employ, whom your correspondent names as "the representatives of the military community" are thrown into the civil scale. If the names of Colonel Taylor and Lieutenant Vertue were transferred to the list of military members of the Committee, that list would not only contain, as it does now, some of the leading members, but also a majority over all but the non-officials. The members of the other sections would be, as nearly as possible, even.

Your correspondent's remarks upon the "total absence" of any of the Uncovenanted community, is thus shown to be inapplicable to the correct list.

I may add that it was obviously necessary to place upon the Committee the principal civil officials, without whose active cooperation the *business* of the Exhibition could not have been carried out, and whose place could have been supplied by no other agency—paid or unpaid. But it may be maintained that the numerical balance of the members of the various sections of the European and native community, which has above been pointed out, is a fair and accurate representation of the real constitution of the Committee, in which no *class* was more prominent than another and in which the work was equally divided and executed with equally efficiency. A. Z.

Nagpore, 11th January.

POONA.

Lieutenant Curzon, Royal Artillery, has been appointed aide-de-campe to Major General F. Adams, C. B., Commanding the Malwa Division of the Army.—*Observer, Jan.* 16.

Brigadier General C. Birdwood, Commanding the Poona Brigade, left Poona by yesterday morning's train to assume Command of the 3rd Regt. N. I. at Malligaum, after making over the Command of the Brigade to Sir Charles Staveley, K. C. B.—*Id.*

We understand that one of our Infantry Regiments is to be sent to the sanatary hills during the hot season, either to Panchgunny, or Mander Deo, in every probability Her Majesty's 33rd (the Duke of Wellington's) Regiment, will be the Regiment sent.—*Id.*

As there is no proper barrack accommodation for the European Troops stationed here at present, Government have sanctioned the construction of fourteen temporary barracks at the cost of eighteen thousand rupees each. The barracks are now under construction and the work is rapidly progressing, they are in course of construction near the ground of the Wanowree Band Stand: the constructions of these barracks were indispensably necessary, especially when we have three of Her Majesty's European Regiments here, as well as the General Depot.—*Id.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

For the following extract from a "Home letter" we are indebted to a medical officer of Her Majesty's service:—

"There is a commission sitting of army and navy men to enquire into the diseases of the medical services.

"It is believed the plan of having an army medical staff corps is settled and that Assistant Surgeons after a certain period of service will be made Brevet Surgeons."

At last do we see that the country is in earnest about its medical officers; and that justice will be dealt out to them eventually, is evident from the above extract. Our readers may remember that we have, on several occasions, advocated the formation of a Medical Staff Corps. We hope the rank of "Brevet Surgeon," will carry with it, the full pay and advantages of "Surgeon," otherwise, we shall consider the doctors perfectly justified in saying that they have been illiberally dealt with, and that they would readily dispense with the honour of the brevet, for the more substantial reward in the shape of the increased pay of the senior rank. We may expect more information on this subject by next mail; and our constituents will then be able to see that the merits and requirements of the medical officers of Her Majesty's army, have not been in any way overlooked by Government.—*Delhi Gazette, Jan.* 11.

BENGAL.

Sir M. Sausse, Chief Justice of Bombay, left Calcutta yesterday morning on a tour through the Upper Provinces. His Lordship intends to visit Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Simla, Lahore and Peshawur.—*Hurkaru, Jan.* 10.

We hear of a report to the effect that the Madras Coast is now infested by gangs of robbers, who are mostly foreigners, the Government of Fort St. George has had its attention drawn to the matter, and has taken measures for the maintenance of good order.—*Id.*

On the recommendation of the Government of Bombay, the Governor General has sanctioned the establishment of an English school at Aden, at a cost of Rs. 900 per mensem. The pay of the head master has been fixed at Rs. 400, and the schooling fees of the boys at Rs. 2 per month.—*Id.*

The screw steamer *Hydaspes* has been taken up by the Government for the conveyance of H. M.'s 105th Regiment, late 2nd Madras European Regiment, from the southern Presidency, *en route* to Dinapore, to relieve the 1st Battalion H. M.'s 20th Regiment, ordered down to garrison Fort William. The *Hydaspes* will leave in a few days, and will bring up the entire regiment in one trip, and ought to reach Calcutta before the end of the month. The 105th will not remain in Calcutta; but disembarking at once, will proceed straight to Dinapore by the East Indian Railway. On the arrival of the Battalion of the 20th at the Presidency, H. M.'s 55th Regiment, now garrisoned at Fort William, will leave at once for Lucknow by rail, and reach that station before the hot season shall have set in.—*Englishman, Jan.* 10.

In the position we now hold in India, it is simply a scandal to the Government that protected States, like Churkaree, surrounded by our own territories, should be allowed to harbour political refugees. Yet not only is this notoriously the case, but magistrates and police officers are reprimanded if they endeavour to arrest them. There is something so anomalous and so inconsistent with the greatness of our power in this, that it is not to be wondered at that natives take the most obvious interpretation of it, and accuse the politicals of corruption. It is disgraceful to our prestige that a rebel chief should be able to turn brigand, and practise his calling actually within the boundaries of our Empire, in defiance of the Government, for seven years after the suppression of the mutiny; and it is a reflection upon the national honour that the Government should, after all, be compelled to have recourse to the expedient of setting a price upon his head, in order to put a stop to his career. The position of the Government is still more questionable, when such an expedient leads to a foul and treacherous murder, as was not long since actually the case.—*Id.*

CALCUTTA SMALL CAUSE COURT—Jan. 8.

Damage sustained by the "St. Lawrence" shutting out 50 tons of Linseed.—*Schilizzie and Company vs. Grindlay and Company*, was an action brought by the plaintiffs for the recovery of rupees 250, being the amount of damage sustained by the plaintiffs in the re-shipment of 50 tons of linseed on board the *Knight Errant*, which were shut out by the *St. Lawrence*, the damage being the difference in the rate of freight accepted originally by the *St. Lawrence*, and the rate subsequently charged by the *Knight Errant* when the linseed was re-shipped. Mr. Fergusson, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Lane, solicitor, appeared for the defendants. On the application of the defendants, on Friday last, the evidence of Captain Toynbee, of the *St. Lawrence*, was taken *de bene esse*, the ship being on the point of departure. The evidence of Captain Toynbee was to the effect that he exercised the option which he had under the shipping order, being one for "100 to 150 tons" of linseed, and took only 100 tons, and that he never agreed or intended to take more. Mr. Fergusson in opening the case, briefly mentioned the circumstances under which the cause of action in the present case had arisen. The defendants, who were agents of the *St. Lawrence*, Captain Toynbee, Commander, granted three shipping orders to the plaintiffs, the first for the shipment of 100 tons of linseed, the second for the shipment of "100 to 150 tons" of linseed, and the third for the shipment of 100 tons of rice, through Mr. Robertson, the broker. In all, therefore, the plaintiffs had shipping orders for 350 tons. The *St. Lawrence* took in 100 tons of linseed under the shipping order No. 1, and 100 tons of rice under the shipping order No. 3, and only 100 tons and not 150 tons of linseed, under shipping order No. 2. The balance 50 tons of linseed had accordingly to be shipped at a difference in freight, which amounted to the sum of Rs. 250 being the amount claimed.

Mr. Robertson was sworn and examined.—He said, I am a freight broker by profession. I acted on behalf of Messrs. Schilizzie and Company in the transaction which led to the present action. I got shipping orders for Messrs. Schilizzie and Company by the *St. Lawrence* from Messrs. Grindlay and Company. Under these shipping orders the *St. Lawrence* contracted to take in from 200 to 250 tons of linseed and 100 tons of rice. There were three shipping orders, one for a hundred tons of a linseed, the second from "hundred to one-hundred and fifty tons" of linseed, and the third for hundred tons of rice. By the expression in the shipping order "100 to 150 tons," I would generally understand that the shipper had the option of shipping either the minimum 100 tons or the maximum 150 tons. But, in this particular case, I understood that the option was with the ship and not the shipper. I did not see Captain Toynbee on the occasion. I took the second shipping order, for "100 to 150 tons." But I saw Captain Toynbee on the occasion I took the third shiping order for the rice. I saw Mr. Curtoys after I had seen Captain Toynbee. My original instructions from Messrs. Schilizzie and Company were to get shipping order for 150 tons of rice and 250 tons of linseed. I had a conversation with Captain Toynbee on the subject as he manages all the freight business of the ship himself. I told him that I wanted freight for 150 tons of rice. He said he did not want, and could not take so much rice. I told him, that he might take the minimum quantity of linseed, under the 2nd shipping order, and the whole of the rice I offered him, viz., 150 tons. Captain Toynbee in reply said he preferred taking the linseed as it procured him better freight than rice, and after some conversation he gave me to understand that he would take all the linseed under the second shipping order and only 100 tons of rice for which I received the third shipping order. I intimated the purport of this conversation to Messrs. Schilizzie and Company and accordingly the 150 tons of linseed were sent off for the purpose of being shipped. The 100 tons of rice and the hundred tons of linseed under shipping order No. 1, and only the minimum quantity viz., 100 tons, under the shipping order No. 2, were taken in by the *St. Lawrence*, and thus 50 tons of linseed were shut out. I was instructed to obtain freight for those 50 tons. I had to pay at the rate of 10 shillings the ton over the rate agreed to by the *St. Lawrence*. The 50 tons were re-shipped per *Knight Errant* at £2 5 shillings per ton, the original rate per *St. Lawrence* being £1 15 shillings. I know £2 5 shillings to be the current rate of the freight market of that day, because I shipped in another ship at that rate on the same day. This is the bill which Messrs. Schillizzie and Company drew out, being the difference in freight.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lane.—During my conversation with Captain Toynbee I suggested to him that he might take the minimum quantity of the linseed and the whole of the rice I offered him. He said such a quantity of rice would not suit him. Linseed suited him better, because it got him higher freight than rice, and that he therefore preferred linseed. The impression left in my mind, on the whole of the conversation, certainly was that Captain Toynbee was going to take the whole of the linseed, viz., 250 tons. Mr. Curtoys merely gave me the shipping order. I had no conversation with him as to freight. I settled the matter first with Captain Toynbee, and then went to Mr. Curtoys for the shipping order.

Re-examined by Mr. Fergusson.—When I saw Captain Toynbee regarding the shipping orders, I offered him 150 tons of rice. He said the quantity was too great. I then told him, you have the option of declining 50 tons of linseed under the second shipping order which you are at liberty to do, and which would enable you to take the 150 tons of rice. He said no, I prefer taking all the linseed and only 100 tons of rice. Upon this I instructed Messrs. Schilizzie and Company to send off the whole of the linseed and got the shipping order for 100 tons of rice. I don't know when the *St. Lawrence* engaged herself for the transport of troops, but I believe it was after the conversation and after the shipping orders were granted. I cannot confidently give an opinion how far the taking of troops would affect a ship's capacity for dead weight.

Re-cross-examined by Mr. Lane.—As far as I know the *St. Lawrence* engaged to take troops about the time the shipping orders were granted. I recollect the time very well, because I and Captain Toynbee talked the matter over. I cannot say positively whether before the shipping orders were granted, the *St. Lawrence* contemplated taking troops. She may have been so contemplating for all I know.

Nicholas Caredie.—I am a member of the Firm of Schilizzie and Company. I saw Captain Toynbee after the date of the last shipping order. I had a conversation with him with regard to the shipping orders in question. I spoke to him about the 50 tons of linseed that he had not taken in, and I told him that I though he should take them according to the agreement with Mr. Robertson. He said he could not take the 50 tons. He said he would take 200 tons of the linseed in full of 250 tons. Mr. Robertson told me that Captain Toynbee wanted the whole of the linseed and 100 tons of rice. Captain Toynbee said he intended to take only 200 tons and not 250. On the 15th December, I received a letter from Messrs. Grindlay and Company, in which they refused to take the 50 tons of linseed. Upon receipt of this letter, I gave instruction to Mr. Robertson to procure freight for these 50 tons. They were re-shipped on the *Knight Errant*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lane.—During my conversation with Captain Toynbee some words passed as to his preferring light freight such as indigo, on account of its better rates, after engaging to take dead weight. I complained to him that the 50 tons should be shut out, after it was agreed that they were to be taken in, and that light freight should be taken in its stead. I don't know the circumstances under which Captain Toynbee insisted upon the option in the second shipping order, viz., either to take 100 or 150 tons. It may be because the *St. Lawrence* had in contemplation the transport of troops, or it may be that she had in view to take extra light freight.

Re-examined by Mr. Fergusson.—I am quite sure that in my conversation with Captain Toynbee, Mr. Robertson's name was mentioned. I am quite sure of that. I reminded Captain Toynbee of the arrangement with Mr. Robertson. He said, Mr. Robertson did not understand me.

This was the case for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Lane in defence said, that he did not think it necessary to go further than the shipping order, upon which he relied for all the purposes of his defence. There was no doubt upon the evidence that the ship declined to take 50 tons of linseed. The evidence of Captain Toynbee was quite clear; he had the option of declining the 50 tons, and he exercised that option. As to the evidence of Mr. Robertson, the broker, all what he said simply amounted to what the impression in his mind was regarding the conversation he had with Captain Toynbee. What Mr. Robertson did actually say amounted to this. Captain Toynbee may take 50 tons linseed less and 50 tons rice more, that upon this Captain Toynbee refused to take the 50 tons more of rice, saying that he preferred the linseed for the higher rates of freight it fetched, but by saying this, he (Mr. Lane) submitted, he did not in any way bind himself to take the maximum quantity under the second shipping order, viz., 50 tons. It may be very true that after declining the 50 tons of linseed, the *St. Lawrence* took additional light freight, such as indigo, and it may be quite true also, that the high rates had a great deal to do in the selection of this article, but as long as there was nothing to prove that the *St. Lawrence* had bound herself, in the face of the option at her disposal, to take in the maximum quantity of linseed, under the second shipping order, nothing could be said of her engaging to take troops, or giving a preference to light freight. On the whole, Mr. Lane submitted that taking the evidence of Captain Toynbee, as opposed to the evidence of Mr. Robertson, the probabilities of the case preponderated towards the side of the defendants.

The Judge here remarked that, according to the evidence of Mr. Robertson, it appeared that in this particular case the option of taking 100 or 150 tons of linseed lay with the ship and not the shipper. If it was understood throughout that the ship was to take the whole of the linseed, what was the necessity of asking it to reduce 50 tons of linseed and take 50 tons of rice in excess?

Mr. Fergusson explained that, according to the conversation between the parties, it appeared that the broker offered Captain Toynbee 150 tons of rice, upon which he said, "No we will not take so much rice, but we will take the whole of the linseed," and thus Captain Toynbee exercised his option. "Do take 150 tons of rice," rejoined Mr. Robertson, the broker, "because you know you have the right to take the minimum quantity of linseed under the second shipping order." "No, I cannot," replied Captain Toynbee, "I prefer taking the whole quantity of linseed."

Mr. Lane submitted that Captain Toynbee may have had fifty reasons for preferring linseed to rice, and one reason he had freely expressed, *viz.*, that linseed fetched better rates of freight than rice,—but *that* did not go in any way to show that Captain Toynbee was going to take the maximum quantity.

Mr. Fergusson said the long and short of the plaintiffs' case was that the defendants fully meant at the time of granting the shipping orders to take the whole of the linseed and the rice, but that shortly after having engaged to take troops, and hence more room being required for life stock than dead weight, and encouraged by the high freights indigo was fetching, they thought they could consistently shut out 50 tons of the linseed under the terms of the second shipping order. The question really seemed to him to be, whether rightly or wrongly, Mr. Robertson, the broker, was justified in instructing Messrs. Schilizzie and Company, upon the conversation he had with Captain Toynbee, to send out the whole of the linseed for shipment.

The Judge decided the case in favour of the defendants in a written judgment, which will be given to-morrow.

Judgment for defendants.—*Englishman, Jan.* 10.

MARITIME DECISIONS AT BOMBAY.

(*From the Mitchell Maritime Register.*)

The Master Mariners' Association of Bombay have recently addressed a petition to the Governor of that Presidency on the subject of the decisions of the magisterial Bench, at that Port, in cases of offences committed on board ship, and pointing out the necessity for an acquaintance with nautical matters, and especially with the usages of Merchant ships, on the part of those who are called upon to adjudicate. This document, which will be found in another column, is drawn up in a temperate manner, and sets forth a variety of cases in which the decisions of the Bombay Bench not only appear to be inconsistent with each other, and at variance with the rules of the criminal law, but subversive of that discipline which it is essential to maintain on board merchant ships. For example, certain of the crew of the *F. H. Dumas* were brought up before the Fort Police Court, charged with broaching the cargo. The charge had been apparently proved—that is, it was proved that the cargo had been broached, and that the men had been found in a state of intoxication. The difficulty was to prove which of the accused had committed the offence of broaching the cargo. This would have been a good ground for dismissing the charge, so far as this portion of it was concerned, but none, assuredly, for the course pursued by the Bench, who not only discharged the men unconditionally, but ordered the captain to pay ten rupees per man—thus, as the petitioners urge, "making it patent to all the crews in the harbour that, if they succeed in broaching cargo unseen, the fact of their being intoxicated would be considered no proof against them, and that they might, therefore, do so with impunity;" and not only so, but that the captains who attempt to bring them to justice will have to pay for it. In another case, a seaman, who had been guilty of insolence, and had followed it up by striking the chief officer, was ordered, as a punishment to grease a mast. He refused, and was brought before the magistrate. Both charges against this man were dismissed, on the ground that the captain, in ordering the man to grease a mast, had taken the law into his own hands, and that the order was further illegal, inasmuch as, in order to carry it out, the man must have been exposed to the sun. In a third case, the Court decided that to send an apprentice to clean brass-work was illegal, thereby encouraging apprentices to select what work they shall do and that they shall refuse to do, and thus setting the master's and officers' authority, in respect to them, utterly at defiance.

These are but a few of the cases to the same purpose which might be cited, but they serve as illustrations of the mode in which justice is administered at the Principal Police Court at Bombay, having jurisdiction of offences committed, or alleged to be committed, on board vessels in that Port. It is quite true that the master of a merchant vessel has no right to deal personally, with offences of a criminal character committed on board the ship under his command, excepting in the case of mutiny on the high seas. "There are cases undoubtedly [says Lord Stowell] which neither require nor admit of a deliberate procedure. Such are cases where the criminal facts expose themselves to general notoriety, by the public manner in which they are committed or where the necessity occurs for immediately opposing attempted acts of violence by a prompt reaction of lawful force, as in disorders of a commencing mutiny." "If (says another high authority, Sir J. Nicholl) W. in liquor, held up his fists to strike his captain, it is so near an act of mutiny that it was justifiable at once to quell it by striking the first blow." For the rest, the discipline clauses of the Merchant Shipping Act are sufficiently explicit to guide any shipmaster in the matter of offences committed on board ship, whether at sea or in harbour. In the latter case it is the duty of the shipmaster, if in a foreign port, to apply to the Consul, or to the Commander of a Queen's ship, to summon a Naval Court for the trial of the delinquent. But where the offences are committed in a British port, they fall within the jurisdiction of the local authorities, and must be dealt with by them. A Police Court, as that at Bombay, ought to be competent to deal with all such cases as those referred to in the above-mentioned petition. But it is plain that the functionaries who compose the Court in question are not qualified to decide on cases involving a knowledge of nautical affairs, or of the usages of the merchant service, or we may add, of the provisions as to discipline of the Merchant Shipping Act. The petitioners have addressed the Governor of Bombay on the grievances referred to because, as they say, they "are not aware of any other authority competent to reconsider decisions given in a Police Court." No doubt such an appeal would lie to the Governor in person; but there is an authority superior to that of Governor of Bombay, to which, in the event of that official refusing or neglecting to attend to it, this question may be brought. We refer to the Governor-General, or, in the last resort, to the Indian Council. The Court of appeal from decisions in the Indian Courts is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, but that Court would not take cognizance of the decisions of a Bench of magistrates, and, therefore, the petitioners are right, in the first instance, in bringing their complaint under the notice of the Governor of Bombay. There ought to be no great difficulty in the port of Bombay in procuring the services of a magistrate or magistrates acquainted with Shipping Law, and the rules of discipline in force in the merchant service. Assuredly, if these petitioners have stated their case correctly, there is no magistrate so qualified on the Bench at the Police-Court in Bombay, to which the great majority of offences committed on board ship there must be referred. Considering the large fleet of merchantmen constantly in that port, the want of a tribunal competent to deal with cases, such as those referred to, is a serious matter, and must if it remains unremedied, become, if it has not already become, the source of great injustice. There can hardly be a greater evil than that which results from the ignorant and incompetent discharge of judicial functions. The Governor of Bombay has it, no doubt, in his power to remedy this evil. It has been brought fairly before his notice. The cases set forth in the petition which has been addressed to him are matters of record, and can be readily verified. We trust we shall hear that prompt action in the matter has been resorted to, and that the Fort Police Court at Bombay will no longer be liable to the charge of administering what may, without exaggeration, be styled a parody of justice.—

REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

(*From the Times, December* 18.)

The Report which Mr. M'Culloch, the Secretary of the Treasury, has addressed to the House of Representatives is a very long but a very able document. Its length is a necessary consequence of the financial position of the Union. As long as the war lasted the first and main object of each successive Secretary was to get money; the Federal Executive were in the position of a man whose house has caught fire, and who therefore enrols assistants for suppressing the flames without any very nice "higgling" of the market; he makes the best terms he can, and if he has not ready money at his banker's he is prepared to go into debt as the less of two evils, and it must be confessed that the United States did go into debt in a very Royal, perhaps we should say, in a very Republican fashion. Now, however, the great danger is removed, a time has arrived for reviewing calmly what was done during a period of great excitement, and for bringing order out of the confusion which has followed the hasty measures and legislation of the past. Mr. M'Culloch has a great task before him, and it is obvious that it is his policy as well as his duty to make the Congress fully acquainted with the existing state of affairs. This he has accomplished in a Report to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, which is very voluminous, but is more remarkable among similar official documents of the States as being grounded on sound financial principles. There are, indeed, some passages in it of questionable accuracy, some anticipations which are, perhaps, too sanguine to be fully realized; but we recognize in Mr. M'Culloch a real financier, applying to the facts before him methods warranted by economic teaching and by the experience of other nations.

The Union has, without doubt, come out of the Civil War stronger than ever; but he would be a very injudicious friend who would deny that it bears, and must long bear, the scars of the conflict. The Federation is burdened with an enormous debt; its home and foreign commerce is disordered by a currency ruinously inflated, and the industry of its citizens is crippled by a minute and inquisitorial system of taxation. Mr. M'Culloch reviews in turn each of these evils, and he busies himself in inquiring how the currency may be reduced, the burden of the debt lessened, and the taxes simplified. He very properly attacks the question of the currency first. The Union has now arrived at such a position that the increase of the debt may be said to have stopped. There will be some deficiency in the year which ends next Midsummer, but the deficiency will be converted into a surplus in the year ending on the 30th of June, 1867. As far as the debt and taxes of the nation are concerned, things might be left as at present without bad becoming worse. It is otherwise with the currency. The paper circulation of the United States on the 31st of October was 146,310,000*l*., out of which about 91 millions consisted of United States' notes issued direct from the Treasury, 37 millions consisted of notes put into circulation through the National Banks, 13 millions had been issued by State Banks, and about 6 millions circulated in the form of compound interest notes issued by the Treasury, which had been declared legal tender. This enormous aggregate is, moreover, liable to an increase of 63 millions, which have still to be issued in notes circulated through the National Banks. The paper money in the Union will, therefore, soon amount to about 170 millions, instead of something less than 42 millions, at which it stood in 1860. Mr. M'Culloch urges upon Congress two reasons why this inflation should be abated. The first we may dismiss as one the force of which is purely domestic, though it may on that account have the greater weight in the House and Senate. Mr. M'Colloch is of opinion that issuing irredeemable notes and making them legal tender is a funcfion which the Constitution does not confer on the Executive, except as a war measure, and to continue to issue such notes when war has ceased would be illegal. There are sound reasons why no Government should be vested with the enormous power of issuing irredeemable paper, but we are more concerned with Mr. M'Culloch's second argument against maintaining the currency of the States in its present condition. "There is," he writes, "an immense volume of paper money in circulation—under the influence of which prices, already enormously high, are steadily advancing, and speculation is increasing—which must be contracted if disasters similar to the crises of 1837 and 1857 would be avoided." Prices are, in fact, he declares, higher now with gold at 47 premium than they were when gold was at 185, and the plethora of paper is not only producing waste and extravagance, but a spirit of speculation which is subverting the real industry of the country. Unless something be done, the evil at no distant day will culminate in widespread disaster, and in the opinion of the Secretary the only remedy is to be found in the reduction of the currency. He therefore asks for power to fund the compound interest notes and the United States' notes at his direction by issuing bonds bearing interest at rates not exceeding 6 per cent., and he quiets those who might be alarmed at the proposal to confer such ample powers by assuring them that the speed at which he may be able to reduce the currency may be great enough to prevent disaster, but not to produce disorder.

It is an epoch in the Republic when a Secretary to the Treasury is bold enough to denounce irredeemable issues, and to declare that the business of the States, far from being in a healthy condition, is "speculative feverish, uncertain." Such words coming from English critics might be and have been, misconstrued; but we hope that Mr. M'Culloch's authority will arrest attention to them. It is however, evident that the exchange of a funded debt for an inflated currency is a material element in estimating the financial position of the Union in the future. The public debt of the States on the 31st of October last (including the national currency) was 561,710,000*l*. The estimated deficiency of the nine months ending on the 30th of June next is 22,240,000*l*.; and it may be said in round numbers that the debt of the States will amount to six hundred millions. If taxes be maintained as at present, the Budget for the year ending the 30th of June, 1867, would show an income of 79,200,000*l*. and an expenditure of 56,863,000*l*., including a charge of 28,300,000*l*. for interest on the public debt. There would therefore, be a surplus of more than 22 millions applicable to the reduction of the principal of the debt. The funding of the currency would increase the charge for interest; but Mr. M'Culloch believes that the funding could be effected at the rate of 5 or 5½ per cent., so that, allowing for some portion of the debt remaining in the form of redeemable notes, the whole charge would not amount to more than 30 millions a year. The existing system of taxation is, however, open to the gravest objections. They have been already so fully cointed out on this side of the Atlantic that it is enough to cite Mr. M'Culloch's words in support of views we have expressed. "The multiplicity of objects," he says, "subject to taxation is one of the most serious objections to the present system. Many of them yield little revenue, while its collection is troublesome to the collector and irritating and offensive to the taxpayers;" and after stating that he had, under the authority of an Act of Congress, appointed Commissioners to examine the taxation of the nation, he adds:—"The Secretary is informed by the Commissioners that it seems certain that without any increase in the rate of taxation, but by the enactment of some modifications and amendments of the present law, coupled possibly even with some reduction in the rates, an increase of revenue from comparatively few sources to the extent of 10,000,000*l*. or 12,000,000*l*. over and above that now obtained may be confidently relied upon. If this should be the case, an early repeal of a multitude of small taxes which, from the inquisitorial character of their method of collection, have become extremely odious and objectionable will be advisable." We may assume, therefore, that it will be possible to simplify the Internal Revenue Law of the Union by repealing taxes unproductive and otherwise objectionable without endangering the surplus revenue which the present system would yield if preserved, and Mr. McCulloch wishes it to be laid down by Congress as a principle of action that a surplus of forty millions over and above the expenses of Government should be secured and applied in the payment of interest and the reduction of the national debt. In the first year the interest may be reckoned, as we have already stated, at thirty millions, and ten millions of capital would therefore be paid off; but the proportion of capital liquidated would constantly increase, and in about thirty years the whole of it might be redeemed. This would be accomplished without having recourse to the device of a sinking fund, which Mr. M'Culloch expressly rejects. The recommendation of the Secretary of the treasury to the Congress may therefore be briefly stated as comprising a large funding of the paper currency, a simplification of the machinery but a maintenance of the amount of taxation, and a gradual redemption of the national debt.

There are many points in Mr. M'Culloch's plans which invite comment, but at present we must be satisfied with stating the plans themselves. It must, however, be noticed that the possibility of keeping the average rate of interest on the national debt of the Union as low as 5 per cent. depends upon the exemption of the national creditors from all State taxation. Were the holders of the bonds of the Union subject, like their fellow-citizens, to taxation within their several States, and also to taxation in respect of their capital invested in such securities, the bonds could not, in Mr. M'Culloch's opinion, be issued at less than 8 per cent. interest. Mr. M'Culloch defends the exemption of these bonds from State taxation, but his reasoning appears inconclusive, and it is known that the exemption will be severely attacked in Congress. But the point in Mr. M'Culloch's scheme which must strike Englismen most forcibly is the confience which the invites in the action of the Executive. He asks for unlimited power in the way of founding the paper currency, and he asks that a surplus commencing at ten millions, and gradually increasing to forty millions, may be intrusted to the Government for the time being. That such things should be asked for is surprising, but if the representatives of taxpayers are found willing to grant them we may well be astonished. Whatever may be the issue, the course of financial discussion in the States during the current Session of Congress may be watched by us with advantage, as those who are in much the same position may learn by the experience of others.

HAREM LIFE.

(Harem Life in Egypt and Constantinople. By Emmeline Lott.)

As soon as orders had been given to the Grand Eunuch to hasten the departure of the Viceregal family to Alexandria, and that their Highnesses knew it was time to depart, there was bustle all day long. One morning, when I returned from the gardens into which I had been strolling for a short time, I entered H. H. the Grand Pacha's reception room, and there I beheld one of the most extraordinary scenes imaginable. It was one of those nondescript tableaux to which only a Hogarth could have done justice. My feeble pen-drawing must necessarily fall very short of the original; for there were their Highnesses the Princesses, squatted on the carpet amidst a whole pile of trunks, most of which were much deeper than carriage imperials—a host of portmanteaus and carpet bags of small and large dimensions—jewel cases and immense red leather sacks capable of holding from six to eight mattresses. They were all attired in filthily dirty crumpled muslins, shoeless and stockingless, their trousers were tucked up above their knees, the sleeves of their paletots pinned up above their elbows, their hair hanging loosely about their shoulders, as rough as a badger's back, totally unencumbered with nets of handkerchie's, but, pardon me, literally swarming with vermin! no Russian peasants could possibly have been more infested with live animals. In short their *tout ensemble* was even more untidy than that of hard-working washerwomen at the tubs; nay, almost akin to Billingsgate fisherwomen *at home*, for their conversation in their own vernacular was equally as low. They all swore in Arabic at the slaves most lustily, banged them about, right and left with any missile, whether light or heavy which came within their reach. Well, there they were, doubled up like clasped knives, sorting and packing up their *penates*, jewellery, pipes, *zarfs*, *findjaus*, large gold and silver salvers on feet, together with numerous other displays of Viceregal magnificence. I had never beheld before sets of gold vegetable dishes, each of the wives having a set for her separate use, pipe stems encrusted with diamonds and other precious stones, most valuable amber mouth-pieces, all ornamented with gold tassels. These were counted over before the Eunuchs, then packed in boxes and delivered over to their care. Between whiles they sipped *findjaus* of coffee, and all the time kept puffing away at cigarettes. It was highly amusing to see the slaves bundling their Highnesses's beds into the large thick red leathern sacks, and much more ludicrous did the scene become when they attempted to remove them out of the apartment, as it was found that they were too large to pass through the doors. So that, when the Princesses, (as they very often did,) hit them rather sharply with anything they might happen to have in their hands, at the time exclaiming, "*Destour, destour, ya mobarakee!*"—"Get in, you fool!"—the slaves cried out most lustily, and hastened to take all the beds out of the cases. Then they carried them one by one into the Harem's small garden, and there replaced them in the huge red sacks. Close by sat the *Ikbal* of the period, superintending the packing up of the beds and bedding of her Viceregal liege lord. The whole of the reception rooms, as well as the spacious hall, looked as if the Sinbad of the nineteenth century had given orders for the shipment of his cargo to some distant land, or that the magic wand of harlequin had instantaneously changed the scene into Tilbury furniture and luggage warehouse in Marylebone-street. For it is no exaggerated statement to affirm, that "within those marble halls" were piled up hundreds of bales, boxes, trunks, portmanteaus, carpet-bags, jewel and pipe cases, &c. Yet amidst that *mêlee* there sat, not "the rough mariner who had weathered many a storm," with bronzed countenance, but the Prince of Merchants, *par excellence*, the billionaire of the world—H. H. Ismael Pacha, the Viceroy of Egypt, in his shirt sleeves, looking quite as fagged, not through over-bodily exertion, but on account of the heat of the thermometer, which was then 110 degrees in the shade. H. H. has become very stout of late. He was as "dead beat" as the packer of a Bread-street warehouseman, when about to ship his costly ventures to Alexandria or Constantinople; not casting up the pounds, shillings, and pence columns of an invoice, (which he so well knows how to do, as long as the taxed bill of a chancery suit solicitor, nor calculating the probable golden returns that those bales, had they but been of fine Egyptian cotton, would have brought into his coffers,) but playing dominoes with one of his lovely wives, and laughing fit to crack his sides, and putting away at some of the choicest Havannahs that a Pontet had ever imported from the far-famed Cuba Isle with all the good-humour imaginable, and evidently quite at home amidst that commercial-like bustle and turmoil, delighted beyond measure at the *gaucherie* of the slaves, and particularly amused at the ludicrous manner in which those *oustas* bobbed their heads, and dodged round the trunks and bales to avoid being struck by the missiles which were aimed at them, right and left, by Princesses, just as if they had been playing at Aunt Sally on a race-course. I too, ill as I was, had to pack up my own traps; but scarcely had I done so when, although at that time suffering from attacks of spasmodic cholera, I was awoke at half past one in the morning, (for weary and faint I had fallen down upon my bed exhausted with pain and suffering,) and was ordered to get up immediately, as the slaves wanted to take and pack up my bed. I opened the door, let them carry it away, and threw myself down upon the divan, where I remained, not sleeping—for that was utterly impossible—as the slaves were hurrying to and fro all the live-long night; some carrying their beds, others bales, boxes, &c., many running about with wax candles between their fingers; others lying on the floor dead tired, snoring away like great grampusses, whom nothing could possibly awaken from their dreams of bliss. At five o'clock in the morning the whole household were about and stirring. Then was enacted a truly comic scene. Many of the slaves, it then turned out, had sent away the attire which they required to wear; so that they were obliged to borrow some things from one and some from another, which rendered them, when dressed, the most extraordinary looking beings imaginable. It was fortunate, indeed, that they were able to dress themselves at all decently. The young Princesses began their morning toilet by throwing the whole of their things at the slaves. After they were tired of the amusement, they sat upon their divans and commenced crying and bellowing away like town bulls, kicking each other, and screaming as if they had gone demented. When they became a little more reasonable, they soon finished dressing themselves by simply placing their silk dresses over their dirty crumpled habiliments, and enveloped themselves in their *habarahs*. I partook of my usual breakfast very early. At seven o'clock the whole of the juvenile members of the Viceregal family proceeded down to the landing-place, and there they embarked on board a yacht, which steamed down to Boulac, and at eight o'clock we all entered the Viceregal state railway carriages at the back of the palace. The state saloon carriage was occupied by H. H. the Grand Pacha, myself, the young Princesses, the mother of the Harem, the nurses and the Prince's usual attendants. The carriage was divided into three compartments, consisting of one large and two small saloons. The former was fitted up with easy spring chairs, carpet divans covered with brocaded silk, and mirrors; the latter was similarly furnished, but covered with green velvet and brown morocco. The windows were of plate glass, with moveable net wire blinds; the former were taken out on this occasion, but the latter remained. As soon as the train started, the Mother of the Harem threw herself down upon the carpet, and placed one of her bundles under her head as a pillow; for singular as it may seem, all Turkish women, even the Princess, when travelling, have almost everything, even silver ewers, basins, and "vases," (which latter appertain only to the children, as the Princesses never use such indispensable appendages,) packed in bundles formed of a round piece of cloth or silk, hemmed all round with a cord run in it, which, when drawn tight forms a round bag not unlike a seaman's clothes bag. Even when "at home," after every toilette their things are packed up in square pieces of thick wadded cotton. As soon as the eunuchs had seated themselves in their carriage, all the Princesses and slaves threw off their *habarahs*, unveiled, took off their silk dresses, all of which they piled up in a heap in one corner of the saloon, removed the wire blinds, and then put their heads out of the open windows. At half-past ten the train stopped at Benha, when breakfast was served up just as if they had been in the Harem, for the cooks and whole staff of domestics and *batteries de cuisine* had been placed in the train. During that repast several tin stands holding porous clay water-jars, having gold stoppers, which had been placed in the saloon, were replenished; the eunuchs taking the precaution to taste the water in every jar, lest any should have been poisoned. Then the whole party squatted themselves down upon the carpet, and as neither plates nor *soofras* had been provided, they tore the meat with their fingers like a set of cannibals which was served them on metal trays similar to those used by the *trattoirs* in Italy; and after the Princesses had partaken of what they fancied, the remnants in the trays were handed over to the slaves for their breakfast. The Princesses asked me to partake of some of their *entremets*; but I declined, first, because my health would not allow me to eat Arab diet; and, secondly, because it would have been utterly impossible for any European lady to have felt the slightest inclination to partake of refreshment in such a barbarous style. During the journey, the young princesses made their toilettes no less than half-a-dozen times, putting on one dress, and then another. They then ornamented their heads, by tying a piece of ribbon round their foreheads, and placing crimson and blue feathers around them in bands, and encircled their waists with broad and long ribbon sashes. After they had finished attiring themselves, each began to dress up their favourite slave, as if they had been dolls. H. H. the Valide Princess on this occasion unloosed her purse-strings, and bestowed baksheesh of gold watches and chains upon all the European engineers, drivers, and stokers who were employed on the train in which she travelled. The three wives went in another carriage, and did not start at the same time as we did. The Princesses were most disgusting in their habits, and so totally devoid of decency, that they did not hesitate to empty the contents of their "*vases*" out of the window, as the train was passing along. I thought their manners bad enough, in all conscience, at home; but now I had seen them abroad, and I never wished to have the honour of travelling with them again. Then they laid themselves down on the carpet, and fell fast asleep, like wild beasts after a gorge. About four o'clock in the afternoon the Viceregal party, after having been no less than eight hours in their transit, only a distance of a hundred and thirty miles, on account of the Viceregal children being afraid of proceeding at express rate, reached their destination. During which period the whole traffic on the line was interrupted, to the great inconvenience of the mercantile community. When we arrived at the terminus at Alexandria we met with a most regal reception. The platform was covered with crimson carpet, and decorated with flowers and flags. The Grand Eunuch, who had preceded us by three days, met our party there. He handed H.H. the Grand Pacha and myself out of the carriage and conducted us into the waiting-room, which was also covered with crimson carpet; while the band played "The Sultan's March." The troops who lined the platform presented arms as we walked across it. The Ministers of State paid their respects to the Prince, and accompanied us to the Viceregal state carriage, which was in attendance. It was drawn by eight fine grey horses. Three outriders preceded us in front; *sais*, "grooms," ran on before to clear the way, and also by each side of the carriage; we were also attended by an escort of cavalry to the Palace of Ras-el-Tin, situated on the ancient isle of Pharo, which was built by Mahomed Ali, and where that celebrated prince held his court much oftener than at Cairo, which latter city he disliked. There we alighted, and passed into the Harem, which stands facing it, and from which it is only separated by a large court-yard. In short, much more respect and ceremony was shown to the little Prince on this occasion than is generally shown to his illustrious "*Baba*." The Princesses had led me to believe that there I should find everything arranged for my convenience; but, alas! I was doomed to be most wofully disappointed. On entering the gates of the Harem, so replete with many an historical reminiscence, we passed through three spacious marble halls; then proceeded up the grand staircase into His Highness's apartments. It was a very spacious three-windowed room, overlooking a large marble-paved court-yard, around which were situated the Princesses' rooms. It was excessively dirty; the windows and frames were nearly all broken; totally destitute of hangings, with the exception of pieces of white calico, which were nailed up at each window as substitutes for blinds, with a piece of cord hanging down in the centre, by which they were drawn up and down. The floor was covered with common country matting; the walls and ceiling were whitewashed. It was totally destitute of furniture, with the exception of a divan which stood under the three windows, covered with cotton chintz. "Well," thought I to myself, "if this is all the arrangement that has been made for the comfort of *my* Prince, what can I expect has been made for me?" I soon had an opportunity of seeing this, as I was shown into my chamber, which certainly was a large room. It was one consolation, after the cupboard in which I had been cooped up at Ghezire, which at the best was only fit for a lumber-room, in such a hot place, with the thermometer standing at 110 degrees. It was filthily dirty, lighted by three windows, at which were hung up six tattered brown calico curtains, and three dirty white calico blinds. The walls and ceiling were white-washed, the floor matted; and the furniture consisted of a divan, as damp as if it had been soaked in water, covered with brown cotton, to match the window-hangings; this was placed underneath the three windows. And there, kind reader, you have an accurate description of my lady's chamber. I was tired, suffering from attacks of my recent illness, and weary after my journey, and this was the appartment in which I had to vegetate, after having entered Cleopatra's capital in Viceregal splendour. I was really quite disgusted with harem life; and I will leave you to imagine what were my feelings to find that there was nothing whatever for my convenience, not even a bed to lie upon, for it was utterly impossible that I could sleep upon that damp, mildew-covered divan. I sought to lie down upon the floor, but that was equally impracticable, for it was only matted, and as damp as the deck of any of those wooden walls I beheld from its windows, as they commanded a good view of the roadstead, in which many vessels were at anchor, and among which I espied two or three Egyptian frigates. I looked round my apartment and longed to possess harlequin's magic wand or Aladdin's Wonderful Lamp, that I might bid some fair spirit to transport even the few conveniences I had left behind me at Ghezire; but alas! neither was there, and so I had to put up with it. When the superintendent of this harem, who was a great tall hoarse godmother of a black, most meanly attired, entered to pay her respects to the Prince, I inquired where I was to sleep? Her answer was "On the divan;" and at the same time she told me she was quite surprised I should feel dissatisfied, as I had the same accommodation which had been provided for H.H. the Grand Pacha. I had no idea of being treated in that manner, so I walked down into the marble-paved hall, where some of the baggage had arrived, and made the slaves, *nolens volens*, carry up my bed and bedding into my apartment and lay it upon the matting. At eight o'clock I clapped my hands, and Zenaña, a Turkish girl about fifteen years of age, not very prepossessing in appearance, and most assuredly not gifted with more sense than she knew what to do with, responded to my summons, as she had been newly appointed at Ghezire to attend upon me. I ordered her to fetch my dinner, but she soon returned and very cooly informed me (it will hardly be credited, but it is a fact) that there was neither European bread nor any meat in the Harem, so that, sick as I was, and after travelling from seven in the morning until seven at night (for it was about that time when we reached Ras-el-Tin) I had not had a meal provided for me. Then I was obliged to content myself with what I could get within this "Mansion of Discomfort" of the billionaire of the world, the wealthy scion of the usurer, Ibrahim Pacha. Well did I verify the truth of the old saying that "hunger requires no sauce;" so I sat down on my pallet, not "on the cold flinty rock," but upon the damp matted floor, and there I selected a meal from the *carte*—a piece of Arab bread as salt as brine, and some salad, which consisted of a lettuce dressed with oil and water, without even pepper, salt, or vinegar, and a slice of boiled fowl, of which the soup had been made which had been served up to the young Princesses, who had already partaken of their supper, and a *findjau* of coffee, and that constituted my repast. Then I was obliged to give the Grand Eunuch money out of my own pocket to purchase me an ewer, basin, and *vase*, and in this manner I installed myself on that memorable day in the Harem at Alexandria. There, seated at the window, my thoughts naturally wandered over the reminiscences of all the varied scenes I had beheld, and the inconveniences to which I had been subjected ever since

I trod the soil of Egypt's pestilential shore.

Then I recalled to mind the day of my arrival at the Pacific and Oriental Hotel, where I had found excellent accommodation, plain *auberge* though it was, and gladly would I have returned to it again. For although I was an inmate of the stately marble halls of a Viceregal Palace, the residence of the Crœsus of the east, I had been unable to procure a crumb of European bread, though loaves in abundance might have been procured in the city almost within a stone's throw of the Harem, and everything was at hand; yet not any of the conveniences enjoyed by the meanest villager in my own country had been provided for me. With whom did the fault rest? Surely not with that good-humoured jovial Prince, H. H. Ismael Pasha, whom I had left not many hours before in his splendid palace at Burlac, surrounded by every luxury that wealth could command, who had said, "Madame, whatever you want, ask for and you shall have it."

On the Pembroke and Tenby Railway a stalwart police accompanies each train in order to protect passengers.

A man named Bœhmer was executed at Bautzen, Saxony, a few days ago, for the murder of a woman with whom he cohabited. Bœhmer refused to listen to the exhortations of the chaplain of the prison, and when he ascended the scaffold and the executioner and his three aids laid hands on him, he commenced a fierce struggle, and successfully resisted their efforts to lay him on the fatal plank. With the help of three more men, however, he was ultimately placed under the guillotine, and his last words before the knife fell were: "I am innocent. Human justice is murder."

Amusing, if True.—Among the recent triumphs of the Irish police in their pursuit of Fenianism may be recorded the surveillance to which they subjected Mr Delane, editor of *The Times*. Mr. Delane paid a visit this autumn to the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Bessborough, and in his progress he was tracked by the detectives, who supposed he was the notable "Stephens," the Head Centre. Mr. Delane is unfortunate in his visits to Ireland. He went over there in 1848, and at that time the police, as now, were in quest of Stephens. So when he got to the South of Ireland, the authorities seized him and locked him up. To satisfy them he named several noblemen and gentlemen to whom he was known, and begged them to communicate with them, but each name that he gave had not the ring of loyalty which would satisfy the police. He asked them to write to Archbishop M'Hale, but "John of Tuam" was not the kind of reference which would then go down, and so his admission that he had been in correspondence with the dignitary rather weighed against his release. At last he begged them to write to the Lord Lieutenant, and the constables, glad of an excuse for showing their zeal in Dublin Castle, sent off a dispatch. A note by the return of post from Lord Clarendon, testifying to the loyalty of the accused, enabled Mr. Delane to leave the police barracks after two days' confinement.—London correspondence of the *Irish Times*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

BANKS.

AHMEDABAD BANKING AND INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated under Act XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India with unlimited liability.

CAPITAL TWENTY-SEVEN LACS OF RUPEES IN 9000 SHARES OF RS. 300 EACH.

Board of Directors.

Shett Oomabhoy Huttising, of the firm of Shett Huttising Kesrising, Chairman.
Shett Bhugoobhoy Premchund, of the firm of Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.
Shett Choonilal Kesrising, of the firm of Shett Tarrachund Sobhagchund.
Shett Muggonlal Hemchand, of the firm of Shett Jaichand Sobhagchund.

HEAD OFFICE—AHMEDABAD.

Branches.

BOMBAY, DHOLLERA, and BROACH.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding Rupees 500 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
Ditto. for 6 Ditto. „ 4 Ditto ditto.
Ditto. „ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

Deposits for a longer period than twelve months will be received on terms, which may be arranged on application to the undersigned.

The Bombay Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and Dhollera, at the current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Company discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Memodabad by rail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 28, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	
2 do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	
1 do.	at 1s. 11½d.	
On demand	at 1s. 11⅜d.	

DEPOSITS

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts.................. 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Orders and Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "To the Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE CO. OF LONDON, (Limited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills.

On London.
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt.
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ Hongkong, Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ Sydney and Melbourne.
„ Singapore and Java.
At current rates.

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. 50,000.

On fixed Deposits at
3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 ditto 4 do
12 ditto 5 do

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

THE ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000 (TWO CRORES OF RUPEES).
CAPITAL CALLED UP £1,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 4, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FRANCIS BOYKET, Esq. (Messrs. Timothy Wiggin & Co.)
A. RUSSELL, Esq., Deputy-Chairman (Messrs. Grey and Coles, London, and Grey & Co., Bombay).
THOMAS CARDWELL, Esq., (Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., London, and Cardwell, Parsons & Co., Bombay).
CHARLES A. FEARON, Esq. (Messrs. Fearon & Co., London, and late of Messrs. Augustine Heard & Co., China).
WILLIAM MAITLAND, Esq. (Messrs. Mackillop, Stewart & Co., Calcutta).

General Manager.—Anthony Morrison, Esq. (now in India).
Acting Manager.—F. W. Lawrence, Esq.
Bankers.—The Bank of England and the London Joint Stock Bank.
Agents in Scotland.—The British Linen Company.
Agents in Ireland.—The National Bank.
Brokers.—Messrs. Foster and Braithwaite.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Auditors.—Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co.

Agencies and Branches of the Bank have been established at Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Ceylon, and Melbourne and others are in the course of being organised at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices Elphinstone Circle.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, London, at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	....	2s. 1d.
4 do. do.	...	2s. 0⅞d.
3 do. do.	...	2s. 0¾d.
2 do. do.	..	2s. 0⅝d.
1 month's do.	...	2s. 0½d.
Demand on Bank of England	...	2s.
On Ireland and Scotland...		1s. 11⅞d.

The Bank also grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on other places in India, China and the East, where Branches and Agencies are established, and purchases or collects Bills on the same places.

DEPOSIT.

Interest is allowed on Current Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balances.

On fixed Deposits for 3 months certain... ... ... 3 per cent.
„ „ 6 „ ... ... 5 „
„ „ 12 „ ... ... 6 „

No Interest will be allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 *unless by special arrangement.*

Deposits for a longer period than 12 months, will be received by the Corporation on terms which may be arranged on application to the Agent.

COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS.

Customers may deposit with the Corporation for safe custody, free of charge, Government and other Securities and Bank and other charges and Certificates.

Interest or Dividends will be collected on the same, also free of charge, if remitted to Europe in the Bank's Bills; otherwise a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On sales or purchases of Government and other Securities ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent,

Bombay, 23rd October 1865.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK (LIMITED.)

ધી ઇંડીઅન પેનીનશુલા લંડન અને ચાઇના બેંક (લીમીટેડ.)

धि इंडीयेन पेनिनसुला लंडन चंड चाइना ब्यांक (लीमीटेड.)

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

Subscribed Capital—Fifty Lacs of Rupees in 25,000 Shares of 200 Rupees each.

WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO TWO CRORES OF RUPEES (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)

Capital—Fully Paid up.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Board of Directors.

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE, Esq., Chairman (Messrs. B. and A. Hormusjee.)
JOHN L. SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Finlay, Clark and Co.)
SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY, BART.
CURSETJEE FURDOONJEE, Esq.

London Bankers.—The Bank of London.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at current rates: The following are the rates of the day:—

6 months' sight	...	1s. 11½d.
5 „	...	1s. 11½d.
4 „	...	1s. 11¼d.
3 „	...	1s. 11¼d.
2 „	...	1s. 11⅛d.
1 „	...	1s. 11⅛d.
Demand	..	1s. 11d.

Arrangements are being made to grant Drafts on Calcutta and Shanghai, where Branches of the Bank are in course of being established.

DEPOSITS.

Current Accounts.—Interest will be allowed on daily balances exceeding Rupees 1,000 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000, at the rate of two per cent. per annum. A higher rate will be allowed, subject to special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

2 months certain ... 4 per cent.
3 „ ... 5 „
6 „ ... 6 „
12 „ ... 8 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank receives Government Securities and Shares for safe custody on account of constituents, free of charge, and realizes interest and dividends thereon at a charge of ¼ per cent. On delivering up Securities, &c., deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Shares in Banks or other Companies, ¼ per cent.

Any further information regarding terms of business may be obtained on application at the Offices Elphinstone Circle.

Hours of business—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES IGGULDEN, Manager.

Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th April 1865.

COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION OF INDIA AND THE EAST.—

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER. *Capital—£1,000,000 (one million sterling), in 40,000 Shares of £25 each* (WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £2,000,000.)

HEAD OFFICE.—64, Moorgate Street, London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT

Bombay, Calcutta, Foochow, Hankow, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore and Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposits at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 3 months certain 4 do.
do. 9 do. 5 do.
do. 12 do. 6 do.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balance under Rs. 1,000 above Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1½d.	per rupee.
4 „	2s. 1d.	„
3 „	2s. 0¾d.	„
2 „	2s. 0½d.	„
1 „	2s. 0¼d.	„
On Demand	2s. 0⅛d.	„

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Office hours 10 to 4; Saturdays 10 to 1.

J. BEATTIE, Agent.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
„ 4 do.	....	2s. 0⅜d.	„
„ 3 do.	....	2s. 0¼d.	„
„ 2 do.	....	2s. 0⅛d.	„
„ 1	....	2s. 0⅛d.	„
On demand	......	2s. 0d.	„
On Scotland do. / On Ireland do.	...}	1s. 11⅞d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.	}	1s. 11⅞d.	

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ „ 3 „ ... 4 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.

All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 17th November 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
[illegible] PAID UP..........................£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. William Moran and Co.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALAUL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers
The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight	at 2s. 0d.	per rupee.
3 do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand................	at 1s. 11½d.	„

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ 3 months' „ 4 „
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 7 „

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 8th August 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) *in* 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. } The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.
Messrs. HOTINGUER & Co
Solicitors.
Messrs. KELLY, HORE, and MANISTY

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCH GATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London....J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta....Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London	at 6 months'	sight	1s. 11⅞d.	per Rupee.
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11⅝d.	do.
Do.	at 2	do.	1s. 11½d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11d.	do.
On Demand		do.	1s. 10⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,

Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of 1857.*

CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 50,000 SHARES OF RS. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE
Reserve Fund TEN LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman.* | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
J. E. GRIMM, Esq.

Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	2s.	0⅞d.	„
„ 3	do.	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 2	do.	2s.	0⅝d.	„
„ 1	do.	2s.	0½d.	„
„ On demand	do.	2s.	0d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat and Belgaum.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies, and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, or at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in the latter case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 do. 4 do. do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do. do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do. do.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.

H. P. HOADLEY, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

ધી બેંક આર હીંદુસ્થાન ચાંઇના જેપાંન (લીમીટેડ.)

धी ब्याक अफ हीदुस्टान, चना, यंड ज्यापान (लीमोटेड)

CAPITAL £4,000,000 IN 40,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH, OF WHICH ONLY £25 IS TO BE CALLED UP.

Called up...£1,000,000
Paid up 861,000
Reserve Fund....................................... 103,000

Head Office—1, Bank Buildings, Lothbury, E. C., London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
LIEUT. COL. FRENCH.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
JAMES LEVICK, Esq.
SASSOON D. SASSOON, Esq.
J. MACKRILL SMITH, Esq.
Hon. J. F. H. STUART WORTLEY.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., late Chief Secretary to the Government Bombay.

Committee in Bombay.
E. D. SASSOON, Esq.

Bankers.
LONDON.........The Bank of England.
Do. ....The National Bank. (established 1835.)
Do. ....The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
LIVERPOOL.......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
MANCHESTER......The Alliance Bank (Limited.)
SCOTLAND.......The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.........The National Bank.

THE Bank grants drafts on London, Liverpool, or Manchester, at the following rates of Exchange:—

Six months' sight	2s. 0⅞d.	per Rupee
Four „ „	2s. 0⅝d.	„
Three „ „	2s. 0½d.	„
Two „ „	2s. 0¼d.	„
One „ „	2s. 11¾d.	„
On demand „	2s. 0d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland.............	1s. 11⅞d.	
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe..........	1s. 11⅞d.	„

Drafts on *The Banks of England,* on Scotland or *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank will negociate Bills payable in London, Liverpool or Manchester, and will also grant drafts payable in Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai or Colombo.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs 200 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent. per annum
Do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

Deposits for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards are received subject to 15 days notice of withdrawal on either side. Interest will be allowed at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount rising or falling therewith, but not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum. Unless the deposit shall have been lodged fifteen days prior to the notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed thereupon.

If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Banks draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, Limited, Bombay.

Bombay, 14th Dec. 1865. A. THOMSON Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £105,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS, 1865-6.
THOMAS ALEXANDER MITCHELL, Esq., M.P., CHAIRMAN.

JOHN ALLAN, Esq. | THOMAS LANCASTER, Esq.
JAMES FRASER, Esq | JOSEPH R. MORRISON, Esq.
JOHN JONES, Esq. | DONALD McLACHLAN, Esq.
| WM. MACNAUGHTAN, Esq.

Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s. 1⅛d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	at 2s. 0⅞d.	„
3 do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	„
2 do.	at 2s. 0⅝d.	„
1 do.	at 2s. 0½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 2s. 0⅛d.	„

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each,

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.
Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham, Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantre House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.
Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.
Bankers.
London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of Exchange, and is prepared to negotiate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Looans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „ „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „ „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours.......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ....10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.
HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight	2s.	1d.	per rupee.
„ 4 „	2s.	0⅞d.	„
„ 3 „	2s.	0¾d.	„
„ 1 „	2s.	0⅝d.	„
„ on Demand	2s.	0½d.	„
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand	2s.	0d.	„
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. }	1s.	11½d.	

INTEREST ALLOWED

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 6 „ „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a charge of ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

બામ્બે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેંકીંગ આશોશીએશન, લીમીટેડ.

INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY AND REGISTERED UNDER ACT XIX. OF 1857 OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

OFFICE—No. 9, CHURCH STREET, FORT.

Capital Twenty Lacs of Rupees, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each with power to increase to Rs. 50,00,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq., *Chairman.*
BURJORJEE MUNCHERJEE WADIA, Esq.
GELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKE, Esq.
BOMANJEE FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.

Treasurers and Managers.
Messrs. MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE and SONS.
Secretary.
Mr. COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY.
Accountant.
Mr. JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.
Deputy Accountant.
Mr. CURSETJEE COOVERJEE MODY.

EXCHANGE.

The Association purchases Bills and grants Drafts, payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong, at the rates of the day.

ADVANCES.

The Association grants Loans against Government and other Securities, and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits—
Subject to 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. 4 do. 4 do.
Do. 6 do. 5 do.
Do. 12 do. 6 do.

All Letters should be addressed to the Secretary to the above Association.

Hours of business 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

Bombay, 4th February 1865.

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs. 500 each. (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur, Esq.
Purbhoodass Pranjeewundass, Esq.
Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.
Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, crip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:

For	3	months	5 per cent.	per annum.
„	6	„	6 „	„
„	9	„	7 „	„
„	12	„	8 „	„

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bomba 21st January 18

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Shares of Rs. 400 each.
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „ „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „ „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „ „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veraval, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c., for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ¼ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industrial* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary,

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

Holloway's Pills for Indigestion, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any derangement of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion, should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. They strengthen the tone of the stomach, increase the appetite, purify the blood, and correct depraved secretions. In bowel complaints they remove their primary cause, and soon restore the patient to sound health. Nervous or sick headaches, and depression of spirits, may be speedily relieved by a course of these Pills. They are composed of rare balsams, without the admixture of a grain of mercury, or any noxious substance, and are as safe as they are efficacious.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight	at 2s. 1⅛d.	per Rupee,
Do. „ at 3	at 2s. 1d.	„
Do. „ Demand .... }		
Do. Scotland „ .... }	2s. 0⅛d.	
Do. Ireland „ .... }		

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 0⅛d. „

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £50.

Sums of £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums under £1 are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on Deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—
Deposits payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
Do. 3 months' sight .... 3 „ „
Do. 6 „ .... 4 „ „
Do. 12 „ .... 5 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after date ceases at maturity of the receipt.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization should be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 5th January 1866.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

Incorporated in accordance with Acts XIX. of 1857, and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF 250 RUPEES EACH,
With power to increase.

OFFICES No. 10—RAMPART ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

CHARLES FREWEN KELLY, Esq., *Chairman.*
HURRUM NURSEY, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
SEEOJEE VELLJEE, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Bank will receive money on deposit in sums of Rupees 100 and upwards, on the following terms.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 7 per cent. per annum.
Do. 6 do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, a charge of ¼ per cent will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities, ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the Office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours .... 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays .... 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1865 SAMUEL W. READ, Accountant.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).

—*Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.*

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF RS. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
Paid up Capital 5,900,000.
OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.
PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE METAH, Esq.
SAPOORJEE ARDASEER PANDY, Esq.

Auditors.
ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
J. L. BRODIE, Esq.

Solicitor.
W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight..........................	2s. 0½d.	per rupee.
3 do. do.	2s. 1d.	„
2 do. do.	2s. 0¾d.	„
1 do.. do.	2s. 0⅝d.	„
Demand.	2s. 0¼d.	„

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

REMITTANCE.

For the convenience of Constituents or others not resident in Bombay, the Bank will, when so requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady her Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondees or orders for realization should be made payable to "The Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise arranged for.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on deposits subject to
3 months' notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
6 „ „ „ 6 „ „
12 „ „ „ 8 „ „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

The Bank advances Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government Securities, Shares and Merchandize and discounts approved Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government or other Securities and receives the same for safe custody, and the realization of Interest or Dividends on the following terms:—
On purchase or sale, ¼ per cent.
On drawing interest or dividends, ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Hours of business ...10 A. M. to 3-30 P. M.
Saturdays... ... ...10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. PRINGLE, Manager.

Bombay, 12th January 1866.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આશોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital: Rs. 80,000,000 Lacs, in 20,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.
Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Corejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Vuria, Esq.
Doongersey Gopejee, Esq.
Bankers.—Royal Bank of India.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 200 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 except by special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—
On Fixed Deposits for 1 month certain ? per cent per annum.
„ „ 3 months „ 6 „ „
„ „ 6 „ „ „ „
until further notice.

Money may be deposited with the Association for longer periods on terms to be agreed upon.

ADVANCES.

The Association makes advances repayable with Interest at fixed terms or by Instalments upon good Securities.

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Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M: Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

31, Medow Street, Bombay, 8th February 1865

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Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages.:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	[illegible]	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

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This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured. This arrangement will be found to be more advantageous to the Policy holders than an apparently larger proportion of the profits, subject to the expenses of management. The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured or as an immediate Cash payment.

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An allowance will be made for the surrender of Policies for the whole term of Life, on which not less than three years premiums have been paid.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

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Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

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Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the London Assurance as above, payable either here, in London, or at any of the undermentioned Agencies —

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Mauritius	„	BLYTH & Co.
Melbourne	„	DALGETY & Co.
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For further information and Prospectus apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 20th June 1865.

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RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass' Beer (in Quarts and Pints) bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first rate quality,* and can be confidently recommended. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th January 1866.

BENNETT & Co.

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On SATURDAY next, the 25th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, &c., several Cases of handsome Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Pictures in Gilt Frames, French Brandy, Broad Woollen Cloths, American Rocking Chairs, &c., &c.

And one Coal weighing Scale, to weigh ½ ton of Coal at once.

A lot of Military Uniforms.

AT 1 P. M.

A Phaeton with a pair of Bay Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman.

And any Carriages or Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH CLOCKS, BRONZE STATUARY &c., IN H. M.'s HIGH COURT HOUSE, FORT.

In re Hearson, Coulson & Co., Insolvents, by order of the Official Assignee.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at H. M.'s High Court House, Fort, the property of the abovementioned Insolvents—a few French Clocks, Bronze Figures, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE &c., OF THE BOMBAY FINANCE CORPORATION, IN HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BY ORDER OF THE LIQUIDATORS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, the Office Furniture &c, of the Bombay Finance Corporation, consisting of large Blackwood Writing Desks and Tables, Chairs, Pigeon Holes, Screens, Counters, Shroff's Benches, Money-weighing Scales and Weights, Clocks, a Copying Press, an Iron Safe, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA FLOWER POTS, FLOWER POT STANDS, GARDEN SEATS, RAILINGS &c.; IN THE FORT CUSTOM HOUSE.

On TUESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Fort Custom House, on account of whom it may concern, a large Shipment of very handsome Flower Pots, Flower Pot Stands, Garden Seats, Railings, &c. just now landing from the ship, which arrived from "China" and made to order expressly for an indentor to be sold solely for want of warehouse accommodation in small convenient lots to suit the intending purchasers.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT "MORNINGTON VILLA" CHINCHPOOGLEY, PARELL ROAD.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 12 A. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence the "Mornington Villa," Chinchpoogley, Parell Road, the neat and modern Household furniture, &c., of E. W. WEST, Esq., the same comprises rich Cut Glassware, handsome Dinner, Dessert, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Plated Ware, such as Curry Dishes, Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Spoons and Forks, Dessert Knives and Forks, Cutlery, &c., Carved Blackwood Furniture, comprising Circular, Pier, and Dining Tables, Chiffoniers, Couches, Chairs, Tea Poys, Side Board, Screens Dumb Waiters, Carpets, a nearly new Pianoforte by "Schroder" in good order, Pictures, Lamps, Clocks, Table Ornaments, Copper Cooking Utensils, Dispense articles, &c., &c.

At 1 P. M., One old Shigram.

No catalogues and the property will be on view from Saturday, the 27th instant.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS, &c.

By order of the Official Assignee, in re Hoosman Hadjee Ludha and others, insolvents:—

On FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop of the above named insolvents, a quantity of grey and coloured Piece Goods, such as Flannel, Marino, Alpaca, Cashmere, Woolen Cloth, pieces of Chintz and Muslin, India Book Muslins, Fiddles, Concertinas, Opera Glasses, Knitting Cases, Leather Portmanteaus, Albums, Socks, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Desks, Iron Treasure Chest, Glass Doored show Cases, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Pictures, &c., &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One remarkably light English built Phaeton (nearly new) with a fast going Grey Arab Horse and Harness complete. Price Rs. 2,000. ALSO

On serviceable Buggy with a fast going Bay Arab Horse and Harness complete—open to an offer. Rs. 1,200.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF DAMAGED FRANKINCENSE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY the 17th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the Fort Custom House, on account of the underwriter: —145 bags damaged Frankincense, landed from the Buglow *Sulamattee,* Nackwa Gunnel.

SALE OF COTTON SEEDS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 18th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Victoria Bunder Colaba—
500 Bags Cotton Seeds.

AUCTION SALE OF A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE AND LAND AT EGUTPOORA ON THE TOP OF THE THULL GHAUT.

If not previously disposed of by Private Contract.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Auction at their Rooms in Bombay, the well known residence situated on an elevated and healthy spot near the Egutpoora Railway Station, the Property of Messrs. Wythes and Jackson, Contractors of the Thull Ghaut Railway.

The House contains a Dining Room, a Drawing Room, 3 Bed Rooms, 3 Dressing Rooms and a Study, and a Verandah 9 feet wide, covered with thick Coir Matting and fitted with chick blinds all round. The Stabling for 3 Horses. In the front of the House is a very tastefully laid out garden full of choice plants. The ground belonging to the property covers an area of nine acres or thereabouts.

N. B.—A plan of the property may be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF THE STEAMER "PHLOX."

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, the Steamer *Phlox,* with Stores, as she now lies on the Apollo Bunder.

SALE OF BRITISH BARQUE "WATER LILLY."

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 3 P. M., the British Barque *Water Lilly,* 530 tons, now lying in the Harbour of Bombay, with her masts, sails, yards, boats and riggings, &c., as she is now lying (without her Cargo of Salt in her bottom) by order of Hajee Mohamed Seedick, Agent of Messrs. Hajee Jackariah Mohamed & Co., the Mortgagees, on account and risk of the Mortgagor.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF THE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES, &c., ON MAZAGON HILL, LATELY IN THE OCCUPANCY OF GEORGE LATHAM, Esq., C. E.

Under instructions from the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., all the Materials composing the above property, which will be divided into two lots as follows:—

Lot 1. The Materials of the Bungalow.
Lot 2. The Materials of all the out-houses.

N. B.—A deposit of 30 per cent. of the purchase money will be required upon each lot being knocked down, and the balance must be paid within two days, whereupon the work of demolition will be permitted to commence.

The Materials must be entirely cleared away within 30 days from the date of sale.

For all other terms and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

An Invoice of 6 Cases Garden Ornaments, consisting of 73 dozen Garden Bordering, No. 10, 14 by 7, painted green, 24 Ornamental Scent Vases with brass wire Tops and Cups, 4 Bronzed Circular Flower Stands, 4 Bronzed Circular Stands, 4 Painted Vases and Pedestals, 4 Fountains with Pipe for Jet, and 4 Brown Jets for Fountain, 2 Cases Ploughs.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on the dates hereinafter described by order of Govindass Dooludass, on account of Hurrichund Hurrisunkerjee, subject to the equitable Mortgaged claim of Canjee Khetsy.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd January 1866, at 4 P. M., a Piece of Ground of which Ballajee Shamsett is Fazundar, with dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Lower Colaba, assessed under No. bounded on the East by public road, West by the Property of Dhurma Wytee, North by the house of Luxmon Essoo and South by the Property of Chow Mustur.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th January 1866, at 4 P.M., a Piece of Ground with the dwelling house No. 66 thereon, situate at Cowasjee Patell's Tank Road, Land Revenue No. 47, admeasuring 199 square yards or thereabouts, bounded on the North by a public Road, South by the house of Jehangeer Nusserwanjee Wadia, East by the house of Culliandass Kesowram and West by the Public Lane.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and [illegible] Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

A Subaltern's Tent, almost new, and a second-hand Bichoba for a Baggage Tent.

Bombay, 17th January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. 10, Forbes Street.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the property of a Gentleman, leaving the presidency, the same comprises Cut Glassware, Crockery, Plated articles, &c., and the furniture all Carved Blackwood, such as Circular, Pier and Sofa Tables, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Drawing Room and Easy Chairs, Dining Tables, Side Board, Screens, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Lamps, Wardrobes, Presses, Chests of Drawers, Ornaments, China Jars, [illegible] several Miscellaneous articles, &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT LAND'S END, MALABAR HILL.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his Residence, Beach Road, Malabar Hill, the handsome Household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c., the property of the late JOHN LONGLEY, Esq., the same comprises Cut Glassware, Handsome Dinner, Dessert, and Tea sets, plated Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Salver, Candlesticks, sets of Spoons and Forks, Cutlery &c., and the Furniture all carved Blackwood, such as Dining, Circular, and Pier Tables, Sideboard, Screens, Chiffoniers Conversation and Tete a Tete Couches, Drawingroom, Priedieu, and Easy Chairs, Rich Carpets, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Brass Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Clothes and Gown Presses, richly carved winged Almira, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Mahogany Cheval, and Toilet Glasses, Camp Cots, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, Plants, 1 Mahogany Square Pianoforte by Ivory and Prangley, one Chubb's Ironsafe, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One English-built Sociable Carriage with lamps, pole, &c., by "Kesterton" of Long Acre.

A pair of Serviceable Grey Carriage Horses.

One Office Shigram by "Tod & Co. Madras, Lady's Side Saddles, Plated, and Brass Mounted Carriage and Buggy Harness, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Light English-built double-seated Brougham, with Circular Glasses, Drab Silk Linings, &c., (quite new.)

One light English-built Self-driving Phaeton.

Sets of Single and Double Harness.

One Eight-day Rimmell's Clock, showing the days of the week and month, also strikes half hours.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 17th January 1866.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM CHARMAN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.